HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 109— BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 10 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I., Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
11th May	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 April	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	11th May
Honolulu Maru..	12th May	25th ,,
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	19th ,,	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th ,,	5th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 356.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

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A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326 Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Satiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly. R214

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CHIEF AGENTS AND DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for unrepresented Provinces and Districts throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF RS. 500/- AND RS 250/- respectively subject to increment according to the capabilities. Security and good reference essential. For terms and prospectuses, please apply with one anna postage stamp to THE CHIEF ORGANIZER, "ALL-INDIA MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., Mysore" (S. India). A R217

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc., apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Ludhiana. A 28528

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3. A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BUNGALOW with compound and Garage, near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply SHILOTRI BANK, Ltd. Bombay. C 28525

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga. R175

CATARACTS—No matter for how long your sight has been lost. I shall cure you without knife. For particulars Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta. P R 28515 A

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to:—The PROPRIETOR, KLINNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District. P R200

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

MONTESSORI STUDENTS—The Montessori training courses will commence from the 1st of July, 1927. Pupils desirous to be admitted may communicate with the undersigned. N. K. BHAT, Principal, D. V. B. Bhavan, Bhavnagar. Daxinamurti, Bhavan, Bhavnagar. 3rd May, 1927. M 28529

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA. M. 97.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin. Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair. Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB. T R215

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard, 72" wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K5

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE, K4

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In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54" wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

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Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40" chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14. 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40" chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K2

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD: CLOTH SHOP.

Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Works, Byculla.
Tel. No: 32,376.
SALE.
From 1st to 15th May, 1927.
Attractive reduction in Prices.
28506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Station Masters, Goods and Coaching Clerks with certificates. TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Jamnagar. N 28523

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ISSUE OF BOOKS OF SECOND CLASS MILEAGE COUPONS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

ON AND FROM 1ST MAY, 1927, books of second class mileage coupons will be issued locally on their line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to representatives of mercantile firms. Each book will contain coupons totalling 3000 miles. These coupon books will be issued by the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, in favour of not more than four representatives of each firm on production of a certificate signed by the Proprietor Managing Director, Senior Partner or Manager of the firm and on payment of Rs. 117-3-0 (equal to 7 1|2 pies per mile). The coupons will be available for use for six months only from the date of issue.

NO REFUND in any circumstances can be claimed on coupons lost, unused or time expired.

Coupon Books are not transferable. The coupons which must be exchanged at stations for tickets before entering trains may be used only on journeys connected with the business of the firm.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Information Bureau. G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, or at the Victoria Terminus Booking Office.

A. PEEL GOIDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
22nd April, 1927. 28482

FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR SURAT.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 6th June, 1927, for about 27 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Timari and Asindra leaves in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd)/- A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State. 28374

A-1 TAILORING AT MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

BANKING

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj' Ratna Sheth Maganbhai' P.' Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received and for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

A First National Picture

'Learning to Love'

7 Reels
Starring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
AND
ANTONIO MORENO

SOME PICTURE!

—Yes Sir!
—Laughs you've Never Laughed Before!
—Thrills you've Never Had Before!
—And More!

COME & SEE IT!

HORACE GREELY JUNIOR
A Harry Langdon Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME :— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "DINA HOTEL" SITUATE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 793 of 1923 (Dubash vs. Dubash), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Mahableshwar the following property:—

All that piece of land with a bungalow and out-houses and stables standing thereon, situate at Mahableshwar known as "Dina Hotel," bearing:

Survey No.	Area	Akar
109	6-12	9-0-0
66	1-22	0-4-0
67	0-7	0-8-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT WODEHOUSE ROAD (MIDDLE COLABA) NEXT TO THE POST OFFICE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of May, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Benjamin and Breslaur, etc., rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, wall and table clocks, writing tables, silver and book cases sweet tone piano, gramophone, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, meat safes, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. J. Watson, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, 9th May 27.

On Saturday London Silver Market closed for spot 3/16d. and forward 1/4d. lower on selling orders from Shina-Shanghai Exchange is quoted to-day at 2/6/8. The local silver Market opened to-day for Vaishakh delivery at 59/7 and declined 2 annas on selling by local operators. There was sympathetic easiness in the quotation of Jaista. The volume of the business is much reduced as banks are doing nothing and in the absence of fluctuations no new business is attracted. The close was quiet as under:—

Silver Ready	59 7 0
Vaishakh delivery	59 6 0
Jaishta delivery	59 5 0
Double options premium	
Vaishakh	0 11 0
Jaishta	1 6 0

GOLD.

Bombay, 9th May 27.

The Gold Market is rather quiet to-day as under:—

Bar Gold Ready	21 11 0
Vaishakh	21 10 9
Jaishta	21 9 6
National Bank	21 13 0
Chartered Bank	21 12 0
Central Bank	21 12 0
Sovereigns	13 13 0
Double options premiums.	
Vaishakh	0 0 9
Jaishta	0 2 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1 5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 91.65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50 1/4.
Tone of Exchange.—

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 9.

3 months London discounts 3 11/16 per cent.

6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.

Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India 7 per cent.
Bank of England 4 1/2 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 7.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	17,965,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	480,000
East Indian Coton Visible Supply	109,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	5,563,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	105,000
Total Sales	51,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	200
East Indian Cotton Stock	7,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	700
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	800
East Indian Cotton Imports	——
East Indian Cotton Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	112,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,0—
Total Afloat	155,000
Takings of the world's spinners American Cotton	413,000

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, 9th May 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day and will remain closed tomorrow for clearing purposes:—

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, 9th May 27.

Linseed May	11 1 3
,, Sept	11 9 6
Wheat May	7 13 3
,, Sept	8 0 9

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT AND SEED

The Shri Krishna Bombay Trading Co's Report.

MUKTSAR (Punjab),	May 7.
Wheat Har	4 10 0
Wheat Bhadan	4 12 6
Wheat Asuj	4 13 9
Gram Jeth	3 10 3
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	3 15 0
Barley Jeth	3 7 9
Barley Asuj	3 11 9
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 10 9
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 4 3
Cottonseeds Jeth	3 15 0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 4 6
READY.	
New Wheat	4 4 0 to 5 0 0
New Gram	3 11 0 to 3 13 0
New Barley	3 7 0
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 7 12 0
Cottonseeds	3 14 6
Market Arrival.—	
Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	500 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseed	200 mds.

Market Condition.—Rates increasing of every grain.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Decrease. Rs. 33,09,000
Other Deposits	Decrease. Rs. 46,35,000
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	Decrease. Rs. 25,68,000
Loans	Decrease. Rs. 12,65,000
Cash Credits	Decrease. Rs. 16,66,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Decrease. Rs. 93,68,000
Cash	Decrease. Rs. 1,88,89,000
Percentage	18.52.

The statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th April 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 00
Reserve	5,00 00 000
Public Deposits	14,19 04 000
Other Deposits	67,42 23 000
Loans against securities per contra	——
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills, discounted and purchased per contra	——
Contingent Liabilities	——
Sundries	1,07 50 000
Rupees	93,31 27 000
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£ 9,41,800
Advances in London	£ 9,80,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 32,900
Percentage	18.52
Bank Rate	7 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,32 32 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,73 39 000
Loans	14,66 71 500
Cash Credits	32,53 89 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,88 75 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	38 61 000
Bullion	33 000
Dead Stock	2,78 52 000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	62 62 000
Balances with other Banks	4 71 000
	77,99 85 000
Cash	15,31 42 000
Rupees	93,31 27 000

The Calcutta Corporation have agreed that the Bengal Government be granted a lease of the upper floor of the Town Hall and the outhouses for four years from January 1927 on a rental of Rs. 3,000 per month and a portion of the ground floor for refreshments on a rental of Rs. 500 per year.—Free Press.

The Calcutta Corporation is appointing an enquiry committee in connexion with the contamination of filtered water supply in North Calcutta.—Free Press.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans:—N. Y.—Strong Opening Followed by Lond Liquidation. Closed steady. Futures 2 to 4 Points Lower. Liverpool.—Excellent Spot Demand. Weather Unfavourable.

Local.—Early Advanced on Bull Sup port. Eased off on Profit Taking. Closed Quiet but Steady.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York May 15.78 (at the opening) lowest 15.60 (11-34 a.m.).

Considerable long liquidation.

Liverpool.—9.15 a.m. Continued rains n Arkansas and Central belt.

Liverpool.—5.45 p.m. Liverpool market advanced on continued rains in the Central belt, later declined on end of the week realising.

Messrs. Umrigar and Cesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th inst., as under:—

"Long liquidation on better weather prospects."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened firm on reports of further rains in the Central Belt, May options being quoted at 15.78. There was no support at this level and prices declined 18 points under considerable long liquidation. Towards the close there was some covering by shorts and prices regained a portion of the weakness. The close was steady at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot Cotton was quiet at a decline of 5 points at 15.95c.

The Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 9 points but declined before the close on profit taking. There continues excellent spot demand and in view of Saturday's market the spot sales of 12,000 Bales indicates healthy sign of the trade.

Looking to the present level of prices, it appears that prices have advanced nearly 4 cents a pound from the lowest touched during early days of December last. The improvement is partially due to unfavourable weather in the Cotton belt and improved conditions of the textile markets. It can be said that unfavourable crop prospects are pretty well discounted, but we do not look for any material decline untile there is decided change in the weather and would recommend to lean on the hull side in moments of weakness.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a slight decline of 2 to 4 points in New York futures, the local Market opened for Broach April May delivery at Rs. 320/8 and July August at Rs. 331/-. At this level there was good speculative support from local operators and Commission houses and prices improved. There was some long liquidation which was well absorbed. At the advance there was freer offerings which checked the advance and prices became easy. Liverpool opening was easier at 6 points against an expectation of 3 points which kept the prices quiet and the market closed as under at the Marwari Bazar Session:—

Broach A. M.	321	321/8	319	319
,, J. A.	325/8	327/8	324	324
,, A M. (New)	331	332	328	328
Ooma May	301/8	303/4	302/4	302/4
,, July	306	309	307	307
,, D/J (New)	311	314	313	313
Bengal May	283	289	287	287
,, D/S. (New)	282	283	282	282

SEWRI MARKET.

Later cables showed a rise of one point in Liverpool, which was reflected in a steady opening Market. There was profit taking by some commission houses and local operators which resulted into quiet Market. There was little buying by Japanese houses towards the close. Two Bills have been passed in Japan to overcome the financial trouble and the taiwan Bank is expected to resume usual work which is likely to restore confidence among merchants resulting in improved enquiry from Japan:—

Broach A/M.	321/8	321/8	321	321
,, J/A.	326/8	326/8	325/8	325/8
,, 3/M. (New)	330	380	329/8	329/8
Oomra May	304	304	303/8	303/8
,, July	308	308	307/8	307/8
,, D/S (New)	313/8	313/8	313	313
Bengal May	290/8	290/8	290	290
,, D/S. (New)	280	280	278	278

TENDERS.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	100	600
F. R. M. G. Broach A/M.	100	200
Fine M. G. Oomra May	200	2,900

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 9.

Bengal Dec/Jan				279
Bengal May				288
Broach Apl/May				319
Broach 1925 Apl/May				328
Broach July/Aug				324
Oomra Dec/Jan				311
Oomra May				302
Oomra July				306
Southern May/June				326
Bengal	302	295	288	280
S./P.	299	292	285	277
Rajputana	302	295	288	289
Broach	331	327	321	
P./A.	345	338	331	324
Viramgaum	338	335	330	
Dholleras	333	330	325	
Surat	374	371	366	
Navsari	359	386	381	
Oomra No. 3	308	303	297	
C. P. No 1	320	315	309	
C. P. No 2	314	309	303	
Khandesh	304	299	293	
Muthia	302	297	291	
Southerns			332	328
Bijapur			327	323
Bagalkote			342	338
Compta		358	354	350
Tinnevelly		369	365	361
Karungannies		381	377	373
Combodia		386	382	378

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 9

	Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	295
,, Fine	,,	290
,, F.G.	,,	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine	,,	290
,, F.G.	,,	282/5
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M. G.	320
Nagpur	,,	320
Veotmal	,,	312
Arvi	,,	310/14
Amraoti	,,	305/7
Khamgaon-Akola ,,	,,	305/7
Mulkapur ,,	,,	300/3
Khandesh ,,	,,	300/3
Muthia Fine	,,	2 5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	,,	307/10
Purna Average	,,	300/5
Parbhani/Sailu ,,	,,	305
Indore/Ujjain ,,	,,	305
Burwah Sanavad		
Broach Fine M.G.	,, 325/8	325 May
WesternsGood H G	305/10 May	June+15
Cambodia Fine F G		
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	..	335/40
Compta F.G.M.G.	340/42+34/5	MayJune+30/1
Dhollera		May+14June+8/9
Kadi/Viramgam		May+14

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Berar	310
100	Do.	Malkapur	309
200	Toyomankwa	Sailu	300/301
100	Do.	Bhilwara	298
200	Don mill	Bhilwara	298
200	A. Damodar	Mathia	297/298
100	Ralli Bros.	Manwathroud	305
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Muglai	308
100	Hindustan mill	Bhesa	360
200	Ozoburin	Berar	310/311

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	54	3,07,545	2,88,185
Central India	588	2,74,385	3,52,039
Barsi and Nagar	419	1,86,973	2,04,036
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,275	72,212
Berar	599	5,47, 727	4,61,180
Central Provinces	74	2,24,426	2,37,759
Total Oomras..	1,734	16,07,405	16,15,509
Dholera	1547	1,34,498	2,21,845
N.W. Provinces ..		54,477	1,27,677
Rajputana ..	113	46,467	96,607
Sind-Punjab ..	3259	1,84,760	3,08,805
Broach	299	73,060	72,553
Coompta & Dharwar Westerns-Northerns	139	33,537	51027
Cocoanada ..		403	1,604
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	5	12,164	17,474
Persian		3,797	3,70
American.. ..		1,70,711	3,337
Egyptian and African	1068	53,257	51,691
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	8,224	24,87,352	28,54,328

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,233 2,56,064	4,37,192
Japan & China	300 11,78,570	14,33,638
Coast Ports ..	15,819	23,778
Up-country by Rail	89,603	64,963
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	31,885	43,212
Total	45,33 15,74,741	19,98,783

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon of the 7th inst.

Wheat	56,230	cwts.
Linseed	24,736	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	982	,,
Gingellyseeds	11	,,
Poppyseed	1,657	,,
Groundnuts	6,522	,,
Castorseed	8,262	,,
Rice	8,387	,,
Myrabollam	4,993	,,
Cottonseed	7,609	,,
Mowraseed	304	,,
Gram	1,972	,,
Joowar	1,760	,,
Barley	86	,,
Bajree	89	,,
Coal	1,426	tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 9.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195- Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 108/8

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/15 1945/55 Rs. 108/-.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 9.

Ready Prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt in April, and of a Pence in June Shipment prices for Java Sugar. March Shipment prices for B. R. B. Beet Sugar also register a rise of about a pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/3 1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11-4 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/4 1/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F B H.
Tone.—Steady.

(Continued from colum 6)

raw H G Jackariah, 383 bs cotton Ralli Bros 360 bs cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Philadelphia 159 bs goat skins Brisky and Co

For Marseilles—55 bs cotton fly K Visram and Co, 1 cs genl precious stones J Paraman and Co, 6 cs Rough stones J Paraman and Co, 1000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros

For Glasgow—1000 cwt ground nut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Barcelona—200 bs cotton T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Famagusta—15 bs grey cotton yarn H Khiaram.

For Piraeus—3 bs cotton yarn The Central India S W B Co. Ltd.

S S Domala for Antwerp—50 bs cotton Volkart Bros, 137 cwt ground nut oil cakes N V Valimohmed 88 bs hemp T Dawoodbhai, 218 bs hemp G. Parasam, 600 cwt myraboluns P Mathradas and Co, 30 bs hemp Rayema Bros.

For Havre 99 cwt gumhatty B Nazar and Co, 474 bs cotton Ralli Bros,

For Ghent 440 bs raw cotton Patell Cotton Co, Ltd. 440 bs raw cotton K Devchand and Co,

S S Morocco for Barcelona—6000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 100 bs cotton G p Kaisha, 100 bs cotton Volkart Bros, 350 bs cotton F F Campbell and Co

S S Trifels for Pasajes—200 bs cotton F F Campbell and Co,

For Rotterdam 28 bs cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg 22 cs bristles Allen Bros Ltd 36 cwt doy casings, Addmeyer 105 cwt gumhatty 105 cwt karaya N Muljee and Co, 330 bs cotton Kotak and Co, 110 bs cotton Union Cotton Co, 220 bs cotton F F Campbell and Co, 55 bs cottos fly K Visram and Co, 110 bs cotton K Visram and co 991 cwt linseed J Doyal.

For Antwerp 66 bs wool raw Shamjimal, 111 bs cotton waste M Narottamdas, 50 cwt muster seed J Doyall,

For Ghent 110 bs cotton Union Cotton Co,

S S Pilsna for Salonica—100 cwt pepper Ismail A H Moosa.

For Venice 220 bs cotton K M Nattoo 42 bs cotton Ralli Bros, 120 bs cotton Volkart Bros.

For Trieste 5 cwt gumolibanam J Moosabhoy, 100 tons country onions E B Parekh 385 bs cotton Volkart Bros,

S S Tambamaru for Osaka—20 cs condiments S P M Poonjiaji Co, 14 cs sandal wood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama 20 cs sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd,

For Hongkong, 60 cwt tardallo 45 cwt khisniss N Takersey,

For Kobe, 1000 bs cotton Zu Burin and Co, 500 bs cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 967 bs cotton N Eutchally, 300 bs cotton Amersey and Sons, 500 bs cotton Japan cotton trading.

For Shanghai, 100 bs raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd,

S. S. Sumatramaru for Kobe—1,000 bs cotton—Amersey and Sons, 1000 bs raw cotton Ogu Burin and Co. 200 bs raw cotton Japan cotton trading Co,

For Hongkong, 30 cwt Jardallo N C Bhesania and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9.

S S Queda, Blence, Lozenzo Marques.
S S Domala, Kitson, Karachi.
S S Chinkoa, Endle, Tuticorin.
S S Sonnenfels, Eggert, Hamburg.
S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May, 10.

S S Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
S S Jalavihan Park, Rangoon.
Clan Malcolm, Neill, Dunkirk via Malabar Coast Ports.

LOADING.

May 9.

Steamer Dulgoma or London.
Steamer Sonnenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.

S S Queda: The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marques with a cargo of coal.

S S Domala: The M M Coys steamer Domala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa: The B I S N Coy's steamer Chinkoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin with a general cargo.

S S Sonnenfel: The L Edward Ltd, steamer Sonnelfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Alavi: The T M Coy's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar: The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar will sail today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Clan Malcolm: The James Findlay Coy's steamer Clan Malcolm will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk via Malabar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and manganese ore.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The Turner HMorrison Coy's steamer Jehangir, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 1158 pilgrims.

IMPORTS.

S S Ranchi from London Agents M M and Co.—224 cs whiskey, 10 cks sterio metal 25 cs gin, 120 rolls wire netting, 10 ds composition, 20 ds bitumnous solution, 40 cs boot polish, 461 cs soap, 80 ds mineral tar, 10 cks ink in bottale, 20 cs sofa springs, 10 cs blanco, 15cs preserves, 75 cs astor oil 3y s sauce, 35 cs drippings, 15 cs epsom salt, 40 cs 5 cks vinegar, 20 cs arrow root 48 cs confectionary 10 s olives 10 s oal meal, 23 cs pearl barley, 10 cs choclates, 74 cs biscuits, 13 cs hams and bacon, 11 cs sugar, 49 cs pams, 10 cs salt, 100 ds disinfectant, fluid, 20 ds 15 kegs paint, 45 pkgs 1 cs provisions, 387 cs cigarettes, 78 cs medicine 40 cs pipe clay blocks 10 cs common straw, hats, 20 cs fruit salt, 18 bds leather board 14 cs vibrone, 30 cs rum 20 cs iron tacks, 13 cs blacking, 13 bs woollens, 15 cs glass ware, 20 cs gripewater, 14 cs gas meters 45 cs ovaltine 22 cs 1 ds lubricating oil 19 cs boiled sugar goods, 21 cs drapery, 11 coils copper wire, 15 cs cable, 90 kegs white paint, 108 cs cheese, 1911 vs brandy, 29 cs art silk goods, 10 cs art silk fancies 27 cs cutlery, 15 cs cotton goods, 115 cs campagne 97 cs brass wire, 100 as cotton sheets 11 cs woollen serges 316 cs sodium sulphate, 14 cs cotton sewing thread, 322 cs yellow metal sheets 54 boxes antoriretion meal 10 pkgs disinfecting apparatus 12 cs hooks, 37 cs lysol, 718 cks cement, 288 cs railway buffers, 130 tons marine glue, 223 cs wine, 1936 kegs 145 ds paint, 19 cs essences, 18 cs preserves, 114 cs cordials, 148 cs wincarnis, 41 bs paper, 60 cs condensed milk 32 s photo plates, 20 kegs boric acid, 20 cs cocoa, 115 bs old newspapers, 13 cs toilet preparations 38 cts, asbestoes cement sheet, 30 bgs asbestos cement 250 ds oil-varnish 50 cs lime juice, 13 cs dry colour 50 cs oilstores, 25 cs dried milk, 12 cs zinc sheets 21 bs 32 rolls wrapping paper, 30 cs paper padlets, 15 cs shoes, 57 cs gum, 20 cs rivets 30 cs cycles, 12 cs envelopes, 28 cs periodicals 18 cs sausages, 174 cs baltery plates, 37 cs roofing canvas, 10 kegs white lead, 10 ds 5 posts printing ink, 34 cs dog biscuits 41 ds linseed oil 57 cs meds, 10 bgs lead washers, 22 cs drugs, 11 cs C I valves 12 bds matresses, 10 cs card boards, 43 cs port wine, 10 cs hams bacon and cheese, 17 bxs specie 1252 bars silver

From Aden—9 boxes specie.

For Gibraltar—110 cs wine, 10cs dry herbs.

From Port Said—250 bgs almonds.

From Marseilles—39 c velver, 6 cks, 30 kegs aniline colour 20 cs olives, 200 boxes 10 bales motor tyres, 24 cs cochineal, 20 cks blancar zinc, 156 cks lead, 650 bgs almonds 40 cks sulphite of soda, 101 bs corks 15 cs cinema material, 21 cs mineral water 14 cs vegetable preserves, 51 cs castor oil, 549 bds, 50 cs motor car tyres and tubes. 22 cs pharm products 10 cs motor pumps 20 cs imitation silver lametta 21 bs spine silk yarn, 815 bar silver.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Rampura for London 125 cs bristles 5 bs cotton prints 12 bs carpets 2 cks lizard skins Agents Cox and King Ltd.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk—220 bs raw cotton B Cursondas and Co.

S S Massila for Liverpool—240 bs cotton Gill and Co., 75 bs hemp F. F Campbell and Co. 91 wool raw A Salemohmed, 20 bs wool raw K Esmail, 16 bs wool raw David Sassoon and Co, 35 bs cotton waste K Visram and Co 1400 cwt wheat flour R J Daver 900 Cwt. linseed oil cakes N. V. Velmohamed, 13 bs cotton F F Campbell and Co, 10 bs wool

(Continued in Clumn 5.)

THE WEATHER

RAIN IN BENGAL, ASSAM AND BURMA

SIMLA, May 9.

The seasonal trough of low pressure extends this morning from the Punjab to Bengal and local rain is reported from Bengal, Assam, Burma and a few falls along North Madras Coast and Kashmir.

A few thunder showers occurred in South Madras.

Chief Amounts:—Port Blair one inch, Mergui three quarters, Tavoy two, Moulmein half, Toungoo one, Dibrugarh two, Sibsagar half, Silchar five, Shillong half, Cherrapunji one, Cox's Bazar half, Chittagong three quarters, Barisal half, Jessore one and half, Mymensingh one, Bogra three quarters, Dinajpur one, Jalpaiguri, Balasore three quarters and Sonamarg, Bangalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Southeast Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 9.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 0
Apollo	„	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
David Mill	„	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 0
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 0
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 6
Kechhwa	„	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	0 15 9
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 9
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 5 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
77 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Apollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

G. R. K. HILL & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Specialists in Manufacturing Hernia Trusses Belts, Artificial Limbs and Deformity Appliances, etc.

274, Bhatia Sanitarium Building,
Girgaum Back Road
Near Prarthana Samaj, BOMBAY.

LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS BILL.

SIR H. SLESSER'S ATTACK.

Delegates numbering between 200 and 300, representing 146 trade unions and other working-class organisations, were present at a recent London conference on "Trade Unions and the Law." says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

The chairman of the Trade Unions Congress, Mr. George Hicks, wrote that if the Government had its way an endless amount of harassing and costly litigation in connection with the business of the trade unions and their functioning was bound to result, and it would be practically impossible for them to escape being caught in the wheels of the legal machine. They were rapidly learning the difference between what was law and what was fair.

Sir Henry Slesser, M. P. (Solicitor General in the Labour Governmet), said that in the whole of his experience of the law he had never known a bill dealing with a difficult and complex subject so badly drafted, so confused, and so uncertain as that of the Government. They could never be quite sure that they knew the maximum liability under the bill which was sought to be forced upon them. If the bill as it stood, and assuming that it meant no more than it said, passed, he warned them that it would in many respects cripple the activities of trade unions, and, what was even more important, cripple the basic rights of individual citizens in their freedom to leave or abstain from labour in a way in which that freedom had not been attacked since the repeal of the Combination Acts a hundred years ago.

The bill made no difference between a strike with due notice and without due nontice. The wickedness of the proposal was increased by the fact that while the workers were attacked, employers were left with perfect freedom to declare a lockout. The effect of the bill was to place the workers in a state of slavery, It was the reintroduction of servile labour into the State.

If the bill were utilised, as it would be utilised lawful trade unionism would become impossible. To read it anyone would think that there was no such thing as an employers' trade union. It was, as was such modern legislation, pure Conservatism. It was in fact unqualified plutocracy. It had been drafted by the Federation of British Industries. It was an employers' trade union bill; it was a bill to break the trade unions of the workers.

Mr. Walter M. Citrine (secretary of the T.U.C) said the history of the trade union movement had been one long struggle, in the face of extreme odds, with the law courts of this country, to try to win some recognition of the activities of the movement.

They had nothing for which to thank the the judges. Their experience had been that the judges had regarded the working classes as something that had no right to exist at all and something which should be curbed and limited to the greatest possible degree.

Whenever there was ambiguity of phraseology, advantage was taken by the courts to construe it in the sense of the limitation of the powers of trade unions.

One certain effect of the Government's bill, if passed, would be to drain the finances of the unions in the courts of law.

INDIAN WARDS FOR RAILWAY HOSPITAL.

MUNIFICENCE OF A PARSI GENTLEMAN

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, May 7.

The long-felt want of two wards for Indians in connection with the Railway Hospital at Ajmer has been supplied by the munificence of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Rustamji Dalal of Ahmedabad.

The opening ceremony of the wards was performed by Mr. E. C. Gibboss, I.C.S., Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara on the morning of the 3rd May in the presence of a representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen including F. H. Sievewright, Traffic Superintendent and other Railway officers of the meter gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Gibbons in performing the ceremony referred to the hardships and inconvenience that were caused in the absence of these wards and added that the long-felt want was brought to the notice of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir who unhasitatingly came forward with his usual spirit of generosity and the wards they were looking at were the fruits of his munificence. He also referred to the successful work carried on, in the hospital, under the able guidance and exertions of Dr Wilkson, Medical Officer in charge.

Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dalal in reply observed that the opening of hospitals and dispensaries, he considered, was one of the best and noble forms of charities, and they were considered as such from ancient times. He wished all who had enough and to spare might well spend their money in charity of that nature in the interest of the suffering humanity, and he believed that their money would be rightly spent and re-paid many times over in more ways than one.

Khan Bahadur Dalal then handed over the key of the new building to Mr. Gibbons and requested him to throw open the doors and declare the wards formally opened with solemn prayers to God Almighty that He may be pleased to give His blessings to the humble task undertaken in the interest of the suffering humanity.

The wards were then declared open amidst cheers.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS BY SKEEN COMMITTEE

GOOD MATFRIAL FOR TRAINING OFFICERS

SIR P S SIVASWAMY IYER'S CONTENTION

The following is the concluding portion of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's article on the Skeen Committee's recommendations in the April issue of the "Indian Review":—

When we find that officers like General Skeen and General Shea and even the Government of India and the Secretary of State are supposed to be incapable of making a broad survey of the Imperial aspects of the problem, it is hardly likely that Lord Birkenhead would allow any person or body except the Committee of Imperial Defence to express any opinion upon the issues involved or even to discuss them. At the risk of being charged with temerity in trespassing upon this sacred and forbidden ground, one may venture to ask for some explanation as to the nature of the high grounds of policy which the Government of India and other authorities below them are incapable of understanding. Imperial policy is a high-sounding expression for mystifying the public mind. In the absence of any authoritative explanation of what the requirements of the Imperial policy are, we can only make a conjecture as to the Imperial aspects of the problem which are put forward as justifying the attitude of the Secretary of State in shelving or rejecting the recommendations of the Skeen Committee and the Shea Committee. If the proposals of either of these Committees purported to deal with the question of the organisation, recruitment or training of the Expeditionary Force or the British Territorial Force, one could understand the validity of the criticism; but they deal only with the Indian Units of the army in India and the method of utilising the man-power of India for the formation of a Territorial Force. It may perhaps be urged that these proposals may affect the efficiency of the Indian units of the Army or the recruitment of British officers for the Indian army. If it is to be assumed that the introduction of an Indian element in the Commissioned Ranks of the Indian Army is bound to result in a loss of efficiency it means and implies that Indianisation of the Odeers' Ranks cannot be permitted on any considerable scale. If this is the real intention of the Home Government, let them say so once for all and India will know where she stands and what she may expect from the Home Government which professes to hold the country in trust for the people of India. It may possibly be apprehended that any scheme of Indianisation of the Officers' Ranks must carry with it the consequence of obliging British officers to serve under Indian Officers and may therefore defer the recruitment of British cadets for the Indian Army. This objection is either valid or it is not. If it is to be treated as valid, there must be a definite negation of all attempts for the Indianisation of the officers' Ranks. If, on the other hand, it is invalid, there is no reason for resisting or throwing out proposals aiming at the introduction of a larger Indian element into the Officers' Ranks. The Indian public are entitled to know whether the fear of an adverse effect on the recruitment of British cadets is regarded as sufficient ground for the rejection of schemes for the Indianisation of the higher ranks.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS CONSIDERED.

Let us now turn for a while to the main recommendations of the Skeen Committee and see whether they are of a revolutionary character. The main question referred to the Skeen Committee was the feasibility of establishing a military college in India but it is necessarily interlaced with a number of other questions, the most important of which is the Indianisation of the higher Ranks of the Army. When the Indian public ask for Responsible Government they are reminded by Imperial statesmen that full responsible government is not possible, until India is capable of defending herself. When it is pointed out that India's incapacity for defence is the result of British rule and that she is willing to train herself for it, she is told that it can only be by very slow and cautious steps that she can be trained to protect herself. A scheme is accordingly put forward by which 10 Commissions a year are thrown open to Indians and 8 Units are set apart for complete Indianisation and it is said that until candidates come forward in sufficient numbers to fill up the 10 Commissions thrown open and the 8 Units scheme is proved to be a success, no further advance can be thought of.

DEARTH OF SUITABLE CANDIDATES!

One of the most valable portions of the Skeen Committee's Report is that in which they point out the real reasons for the dearth of suitable candidates for the Commissions offered. Apart from the various minor causes and the policy of exclusion followed in the past the most important cause for the inadequate supply of candidates is the one upon which the Committee have properly laid stress. The Commissions offered are so few that one cannot expect the educational system of the country to be moulded to the requirements of 10 places for the whole of India, nor is it possible to expect candidates to come forward for so few places. The exponents of Imperial policy urge that more Commissions cannot be offered till there is a sufficient supply of candidates for the Commisions now offered; but thee can be no supply of an adequate number of canfidates until there is an increase in the number of Commissions to be thrown open. The two questions are really inter-dependent. The conclusion of the Committee that the very narrow scope of the scheme for Indianisation of the higher Ranks of the army prevents any material improvement in the quality of the candidates or in their number is fully justified by the evidence and will command the acceptance of all fair-minded critics. Is it fair to infer from the paucity of suitable candidates that there is a lack of suitable material in the country? The Committee have rightly come to the conclusion that there is good potential material in the country which the Government have not succeeded in tapping. That there is no lack of martial classes among the people of India is generally admitted. To suppose that there is no suitable material for the Officers' Ranks of the army among the 300 millions and more of the population of India is an insult to the intelligence of the country. India had her armies and her generals long before the British came on the scene and men qualified for leadership can still be found, if only the Government care to take the necessary steps to attract them to a military career and train them for the purpose.

TRAINING TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

The Committee have given plenty of reasons for their conclusion that it is desirable and practicable to establish a military college in India. But a college cannot be run without a minimum number of cadets and it has been ascertained that the minimum required for a military college like Sandhurst is 100. It is partly with a view to the establishment of a college that the Committee advocate an initial strength of 33 cadets per annum for the first three years after the college is started. From the Imperial as well as the Indian point of view it is necessary to secure the best possible material for the Officers' Ranks of the army and in sufficiently large numbers. In the event of any war on a large scale in the future, the demand for making good the wastage of officers cannot possibly be met unless there is a well-equipped and well-organised college effectively functioning and capable of training a much large number of Indians than are ever likely to be admitted in any of the English colleges. The authorities in charge of the English institutions are unwilling to reserve more than 5 per cent. of the available seats for Indian cadets for fear of changing the character of the institution. At this rate the maximum of Indian cadets which can possibly be trained at Sandhurst would be 30 and at Woolwich 12. The normal recruitment for the Indian Army in times of peace being 180, these numbers form only a small proportion even of the numbers of Officers annually recruited. As pointed out by the Committee India should cease to rely solely upon institutions in England the training at which is even now not wholly suited to the circumstances of Indian boys and which can only be reckoned on for so narrowly limited an outturn of Indian King's Commissioned Officers. According to the scheme recommended by the Skeen Committee the number of Indians admitted to Sandhurst should be 20 in 1928 and those admitted to Woolwich and Cranwell for admission to the artillery and engineering branches of the army would be 8. The Committee contemplate a progressive increase of 12 every 3 years until in 1945, i.e., within a period of 12 years from the starting of the college, when the recruitment of Indians as Officers in the Indian Army will consist only of Indians. It is these cautious and modest proposals for Indianisation that have given rise to an anxious concern in the minds of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. As regards the character of the military college to be set up in India and the length of the course, the Committee have wisely made a departure from the English system. They are in favour of a single college which would eventually give instruction in all arms and they have advocated a course of three years with the object of providing both academic and military education. They recommend that the college should be started as soon as possible and that the date of inauguration should be 1933.

FORM OF COMMISSION TO INDIANS.

It is unnecessary to trouble the readers with the details of the recommendations of the Committee. Two important features, however, remain to be noticed. One relates to the form of the Commission to be granted to the Indian cadets passing out of the Indian College. The Committee adduce excellent reasons for their view that the Commissions should be just the same as are granted to the English cadets passing out of Sandhurst. No other form of Commission will avoid the administrative difficulties which are necessarily involved in the presence in India of several units of purely British forces. It is quite possible that racial considerations may prevail with the Imperial Defence Committee and induce them to devise some form of Commission which will prevent an Indian officer from ever exercising any authority over British troops and over British officers on occasions when British and Indian forces may be thrown together and the Indian officer may by virtue of seniority be called upon to act. Another important recommendation of the Committee is that on completion of a three years' course in the Indian Military College, the successful cadets should after receiving their Commissions be attached to a cavalry or infantry unit in the United Kingdom for a period of one year. It is possible that the military authorities may raise considerable objection to the attachment of Indian cadets to British units in the United Kingdom. Should this objection be unfortunately allowed to prevail, the necessary supplementary training and the advantages of association with British cadets in British Units must be sought by attaching the Indian cadets to the British units stationed in India.

DISCONTENT OF THWARTED ASPIRATIONS.

If the Imperial Government could make up their mind to carry out the recommendation of the Sandhurst Committee as well as of the Territorial Forces Committee, it would go a long way to remove the discontent of thwarted military aspirations. To shelve or to throw them overboard will only have the effect of deepening the discontent and undermining the faith of the public in the pious professions of the Imperial Government. Judging from the utterances of Lord Birkenhead and the *Communique* of the Government of India, the odds are apparently against the acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee. The issues involved in the Reports of these Committees are of grave and far-reaching importance and if Indian politicians were well advised, they would concentrate their attention and energy upon the problems of defence rather than upon others. An intensive agitation should be organised throughout the country and the Government of India must be pressed to carry out the schemes recommended by these Committees or publish the rival schemes contemplated by them before they come to a decision upon the latter.

Not the least of the service rendered by the Skeen Committee for which the public in India should be grateful to them is their condemnation of the 8 Units' Scheme. It is to be hoped that this ill-begotten and mischievous scheme will be abandoned by the authorities in defence to the weights of public and expert opinion.

KHADDAR FRANCHISE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers are aware that the Gauhati Congress passed a resolution making the habitual wear of Khaddar compulsory for all Congressmen. There was much discussion over this resolution but ultimately it was passed. When this resolution was communicated to the Provincial Committees, it was noticed that a supplementary clause had been added stating that the Working Committee would frame rules for applying this resolution in places like Bombay, Maharashtra, C.P., etc., from which parts most of the opposition came. The question was raised in the Bombay P.C.C. by Khaddar enthusiasts but the president took unabrage on the supplementary clause referred to above and ruled that until the rules were received from the Working Committee no restriction of any kind on the dress of Congressmen would be placed. The Congress was held in December 1926 and we are in May 1927. The Working Committee have not yet framed any rules and yet throughout the country appeals were made by leaders after leaders to enrol as many Congress members as possible during the National Week. Little did they realise that the Gauhati resolution stands in the way of many a person enrolling himself as a member. It was freely discussed at the time the resolution was passed at Gauhati that it was all a huge joke and joke it remains so far as the Bombay P.C.C., is concerned. Why not allow truth and honesty so far as this resolution is concerned and change it altogether? Even the staunchest Khaddarite does not want such an ukase for the spread of khaddar which can stand on its own legs now, thanks to the inherent potentiality of Khaddar and the A.I.S.A. One of the redeeming features of the Shivaji celebration has been that leader after leader in all parts of the country has exhorted the people to lead pure lives and strive for purity in public life. If the leaders are really sincere about this, they must put a stop to the hypocrisy underlying the Khaddar franchise. Will the Working Committee take stock of the situation after the resolution was passed at Gauhati and make necessary changes such as they propose to do about the question of accepting ministry? Will any member of the A.I.C.C. raise this question in the forthcoming meeting and obtain a ruling from the President? Let us wait and see what the weekend has in store for us.—Yours, etc.

A Congressman.

Bombay, May 7.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged, if you could kindly allow me a short space, in your world-wide circulated paper, for inviting the special attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities concerned, to the sad neglect of the Railway rules and regulations by their own employees.

The fact is that, although, a good many "mavilis" (especially at Dadar Station) in Bombay now-a-days enter the 3rd class women's compartments under the naked eyes of the guards, no steps are taken to prevent them from doing so. This act of the G. I. P. Ry. guards is contrary to the Railway Act (Vide Chap. IX. sec. 119).

Will the authorities concerned issue special orders to the guards and take immediate steps to prevent "Mavalis" at Dadar station from entering the 3rd class reserved compartments for women and thus put an end to the grievences of women?—Yours, etc.

S. K. G. MEDHEKAR.

GANDHIJI AS BARRISTER

HIS ENCOURAGING BEGINNING

MR. GOKHALE'S SOLICITUDE

BOMBAY, May 8.

In a further instalment of his autobiography in to-day's issue of the "Navajivan" headed "Back to South Africa," Gandhiji narrates the circumstances under which he had to leave India for South Africa. He writes that although Manilal recovered from is illness, he was convinced of one thing, that his residence at Girgaum was not fit for habitation. "So after consulation with Revashankarji, we both together decided to move down to some suburb. I saw Bandra, Santa Cruz and other places. I also saw Ghatkopar, but that was far away from the sea. At last we selected a bungalow at Santa Cruz. I also took out a first class pass.

"My success as a pleader was more than expected. My clients of South Africa often gave me some work or other. I easily maintained my self from this income."

"I had very little work in the High Court But I took part in moots. I also attended hearings and heard cases. I began to use the library and tried to cultivate more and more acquaintances.

MR GOKHALE'S CARE AND SOLICITUDE.

On the other hand, Mr. Gokhale did never fail to look after me. Twice or thrice he used to visit me in my chamber and sometimes he brought his friends as well.

Thus it seemed that I was settling down in Bombay and to a certain extent I was settled too, when suddenly one day I received a telegram from South Africa inviting me to be present there as Mr. Chamberlain was going there. I acquiesced by wire and started soon.

"I thought that a year will easily pass away. So I kept on the whole establishment and started. I reached Durban in time. A deputation was to wait upon Mr. Chamberlain and the date for it was fixed and I had to prepare a memorial to be submitted to Mr. Chamberlain I had also to accompany the deputation."—Free Press

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

LAHORE, May 8.

The following communique was issued by the Punjab Government this afternoon:—Only two further assaults on individuals have been reported. About midday on 7th of May, some students of a Hindu College are alleged to have attacked a Muslim tongawala. Several arrests have been made. About 9 a.m. on the 8th some Muslim tongawalas are alleged to have beaten a Sikh near Landa Bazzar. The police reached the spot immediately, and 15 of the assailants were arrested.

The night was quiet except for some throwing of bricks near Lohari and Bhati gates which does not appear to have caused any injury. A small fire which was discovered at 5 a.m. in Hiro Mandi was quickly extinguished. The curfew order was again in force. On the morning of the 8th, the aspect of the city was normal and shops were reopened everywhere. Full military and police precautions are still maintained.—A.P.

A congratulatory address was presented at Morvi to Mr. Hemchand Ramji Mehta on his appointment as Manager and Chief Engineer, Cutch Railway. Mr. Mehta has left Morvi to take charge of his new office.—Free Press.

TAKE PRECAUTION AGAINST

CHOLERA

A timely dose of

HENRY'S OMUM-CARPOOR

will prevent the development of this dangerous and distressing malady. Repeated doses will stamp out the disease.

It has saved the Lives of many Cholera Patients.

Obtainable at Chemists and Stores and from

BOMBAY DEPOT,
(D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.)
354/6, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market

Or direct from Manufacturers:
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM AND PHARMACEUTICALS LD., MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Tea-Party in celebration of H. H. Aga Khan's birthday, Willingdon Sports Club, 6-15 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Municipal standing Committe, 4-10 p.m.

Function in celebration of H. H. Aga Khan's birthday, Ismail Dossa Building, Dongri Street, 9-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THURSDAY, May 12.

M. B. F. Bharucha's lecture on "Driving India to Revolt", Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 13.

P. E. O. Mail Steamer "Ramak" with English Mails of 28th ulto due to arrive at 6 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Since 6 p.m. on Sunday telegraph wires between "Agra Ajmer and Jaipur" are interrupted.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan der s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at a.m. on Wednesday the 11th May 1927.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with Mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday the 10th. inst. from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call-Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BOMBAY PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the congress House.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday (the 13th instant).

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association, treated 210 patients in April of whom 142 were males and 68 females. 5 spectacles were given free to five poor patients. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (E.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

AMBEWADI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday (the 22nd inst.) at 9-30 a.m. at No. 10 "B" Chawl Ambewadi, Girgaon, (opposite the Majestic Cinema) to adopt the annual report, to elect the Managing Committee for the ensuring year and to consider an important resolution regarding refund of share money.

NARAHARI SHACHTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe will give a public Geeta "paravachan" on Friday (the 13th inst.) at 9 p.m (S.T.) in the hall oo Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bunglaw, near Matunga G. I. P. Railway Station. Separate arrangements is kept for ladies.

FOUND.

One purse containing two nickel pieces (2 annas) etc., and railway season ticket No. 7581 in favour of Mr. Hiralal Keshavlal for three months ending 10-6-27 between Ghatkopar and Bombay has been found. The owner can apply to the Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, and recover it between 3 and 6 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANDE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T). 1. March "Seraphine" Clarke; 2. Overture "Masaniello" Auber; 3. Song "Eleonore" Coleridge-Taylor; 4. Selection "Sunny" Kern; 5. Ballet Music "Faust" Gounod; 6. Selection "The Gondoliers' Sullivan; 7. Londonderry Air O'Connor-Morris; 8. Serenade "O Sole Mio" di Capua; 9. Potpourri "Melodious Memories' Finck.

MISS SUNDERABAI'S CONCERTS.

Miss Sunderabai gave two concerts at the Gaiety Theatre last Saturday night and Sunday evening Miss Sunderabai lived up to her reputation and was at her best at both the performances.

At the special request of a nummber of music-lovers, Miss Sunderabai has consented to give two more concerts in Bombay, next Saturday and Sunday, at great personal inconvenience, which is likely to upset her programme of the All-India tour. It is hoped that the lovers of music will again muster strong to hear this talented musician of Poona. Miss Sunderabai will make an entire and welcome change of songs in these her last two programmes.

Pandit Vishvamitra Kaushik has given "shudhi" to three persons at Jamnagar and converted them to Hinduism. He has also started a branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha there.—Free Press.

RIVALRY AMONG KATHIAWAR PORTS

BHAVNAGAR SUGAR MERCHANTS DEMAND CONCESSIONS

BHAVNAGAR, May 8.

The growing competition between the Kathiawar ports has brought the sugar trade of Bhavnagar so low that the sugar merchants have had to apply to the Council of Administration for special concessions. At least four of the sugar-refining factories, which are now nearly 50 years old, are, they declare, about to close down, and they consider the following special measures absolutely necessary:—

(1.) A railway siding should be constructed up to the godowns, which must be built just near the port. This will save about 5 as. 6 p. per bag, transport charge from the port to the railway. (2.) The freight from Java to Bhavnagar should be fixed at the same rate as that to Bombay, which will mean a reduction of 6 as 6 ps. per bag from present rate; and (3.) The State Railway should reduce its freight charges to the minimum scale of one pie for every ten miles. This will result in a saving of about 4 as. per bag.

This measures will bring about a saving of one rupee per bag and the traders believe that they will revive the industry.—A. P.

SHIVAJI TER-CENTENAR CELEBRATIONS

MEETING AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a largely attended public meeting was held at Ahmed Sailor's Chawls, Parel, on the night of the 8th instant. Mr. K. P. Khadilker presided. After a stirring speech from Vir Wamanrao Joshi Mr. A. B. Vaidya, Solicitor, gave a learne address on the Life of Shivaji, In the course of his speech he refuted the various false charges made against Shivaji by several foreign historians. A few remarks from other speakers and from thePresident brought the meeting to a close at a late hour in the night.

CLOSE OF TERCENTENARY WEEK.

CELEBRATIONS AT MARATTA SCHOOL

The final day of the Shree Shivaji Tercentenary Week was very fittingly celebrated by the "Balmandal" of Bombay. To round off the very elaborate programme of the week a public meeting was held on the premises of the Maratta High School, Mr. Khaidke, J. P. presiding. Mrs. Manjulabai Bhandarkar read the report of the celebration and thanked all those who had sis to enoor to sum one in pomquinnoo success. A young boy very exquisitely sang a ballad extolling Shree Shivaji Maharaj. This was followed by an eloquent diologae acted by two young boys. The President then distributed sweetmeats among the young boys who had participated in the celebration and declared that the programme was concluded. Amidst shorts of "Shri Shivaji Maharaj ki jay", the agthering dispersed.

MR. B. S. PATHIK'S THANKS.

Mr. B. S. Pathik President Rajasthan Sevasangh Ajmer after his release from Udaipur Jail has issued the following to the press:—

Having been released from jail after 3 years and 8 months' I deem it my duty to take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging my heart-felt thanks to all those friends here as well as abroad and those editors who have taken keen interest in my case from its very inception before the Special Tribunal, the High Court, and the special Commission appointed by the Maharaj Kumar of Udaipur.

Though the slightest kindness shown to me by all these friends has proved invaluable I feel it my duty to express particular gratefullness to Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Mani Lal Kothari, Ganesh Shanker Vidyarathi, Amrit Lal, De. Seth of "Saurasthra" Dr. Amba Lal and Vaidya Ramchander and Benarsidas Chaturvedi and to my British friends, Miss Anni Hodson and Messrs. Pethik Lawrence and Baker-the two Labour members of Parliament. I am also highly indebted to papers viz the "Bombay Chronicle," the "A. B. Patrika," the "Rajasthan," the "Pratap," the "Riyasat," the "Karamvir," the "Hindu Sankar," the "Sainik," the "Karnatak," the "Saurasthra" and the "Vishwamitra" whose loving services and interest in the cause of Indian States in general and my case in particular can never be forgotten.

Brothers Manilal Kothari, Ganesh Shanker Vidayarthi, Amritlal Bhai Seth and Narsingh Agarwal also deserve special mention for their help to the Sangha in solving Financial difficulties. Similarly I am indebted to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj for his ungrudging help to the Sangha in times of difficulty inspite of our differences in policy and to Sgt. Kheshmananji Rahat for his kind co-operation at occasions when it was most needed.

I however, feel that this loving kindness of my numerous friends and the present political situation have only increased my responsibilities and to-day I stand more than ever in need of their help and co-operation which I am sure will be forthcoming.

In the end, I think it would be but fair to thank the Maharana and the Maharaj Kumar of Ddaipur for the special facilities afforded to me for doing literary work during my imprisonment. My thanks are also due to Dr Bansilal of the Udaipur Jail for taking special care and pains to restore my health.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA M. CHINOY

ENTERTAINED BY FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS

Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Ex-President of the Municipal Corporation was entertained to dinner by his friends and admirers on Saturday last in the Bungalow of Mr. Cassumally Jairajbhoy knownas Gulshan at Pedder Road.

The guests were received by Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Bundallibhoy Hajibhai Khan Saheb Karmalli Ebrahim and others. The gathering was cosmopolitan representative gentlemen of all castes and creeds making it convenient to attend the function.

Mr. Chinoy arrived at 8-20 p.m. and he was hailed with joy and acclamation by all the guests present. Mr. Chinoy freely moved amongst the guests for some time. The guests were served with a very sumptuous dinner. The Hindu guests were served with light refreshments.

After the dinner the parties were entertained to Indian music. Two singing girls were in attendance. One of them gave a complete exhibition of Indian dance which secured the appreciation of those present, and the other of a high class Indian singing.

On behalf of the hosts Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presented the honoured guest with garland and bouquets amidst the

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, who was entertained by friends and admirers on Saturday last.

acclamation of the gathering which dispersed late at night.

NOTABLE GUESTS.

The following gentlemen were among those present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaykar. The Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sardar Suleman Cassam Mitha; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mir Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Sir Purshotam Thakordas, Dr. S. S. Bottlewalla, Sir Vasanjrao Dabholkar, Dr. R. Rao, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. Mr. I. N. Mehta Mr. P. L. Thacker, Mr. K. K. Sontoke, Mr. J. J. Samson, Mr. N. T. Jangalwala, Dr. R. R. Lakdhir, Mr. Jehangir B. Bomon Behram, S. M. Bharucha, S. K. Bole, D. M. Kanji, Dr. Parmer, Dr. P. M. Desai Dr. Gulambium V. Patel Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Rahimbhai Ebrahim Curtim, F. Oliveira Mr. Balubhai T. Desai Mr. L. R. Tairsee K. B. Kavasji B. Pettigara, Mr. Belgaumwalla, B. N. Gamadia Dr. Duggon, Dr. S. P. Mehta, R. N. Vatchaghandy Hoosenalli M. Rahimtoola, Dr. I. N. Choksey P. J. Marzban,

A. I. C. C. MEETING AND VOLUNTEER

National Volunteers who desire to tender their services for the Session of the All-India Congress Committee, are requested to register their names in the Bombay Province Congress Committee's office during office hours, before the 12th inst. The A.I. C.C. Session commences on Sunday the 15th inst. and the Volunteers will be required to be on duty from Saturday (the 14th inst).

LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND

Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund has a further sum of Rs. 24,992-9-8, which the following amounts:—

(1) Through Mrs. P. M. Kanga:—Net proceeds of the Workmen's Fete and 11 dramatic performances held between the 30th October 1926 and the 22nd Jonuary 1927 (including a donation of Rs. 101 from Messrs. The Bombay Cycle & Motor Aggency). Rs. 2290 1 0.

(2) Proceeds of a dramatic entertainment in Kolhapur organised by Her Highness the Maharani of Dewas, Senior (Through H. E. the Governor). 8,000 0 0

(3) Collections from the Catholic Parishes of Bombay and suburbs and the Parishes and convent schools (through the Rt. Rev. L. Bertran S. J., Administrator Apostolic Archdiocese of Bombay) 1,888 0 2

(4) Lalji Doongersy Gangji Esq. (through Sir Ness Wadia) 4,000 0 0

(5) Mrs. F. A. Vakil—Part proceeds of sale of Hospital Seal Stamps 2,954 0 0

(6) Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Part proceeds of sale of Visitors Passes during April 1927. 1,000 0 0

RAM NAVMI MAHOTHSAVAM.

In connection with the proposed Koil Pancharathra) Sri Rama Navami Mahothsavam for 8 days from the 10th to 17th inst. a Hari?katha Kalakshepam on Sri Rama Jananam and Janakee Parinayam will be delivered in Tamil by Brimha Sri N. S. Parthasarathiswami at the residence of Mr. Amuthanar, R. Sri-Ranga Raja Ayyangar, B. I. T., Cottages, Matunga (G. I. P. Ry) to-day (Tuesday between 8-30 and 11-30 p.m. (S.T.).

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

QUESTION OF VESTING POWER TO CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

CATTLE STABLES AND SANATARIA.

Consideration was given to the report of the law, procedure and elections committee regarding the amendment of sections 61 (gg) and 63 (k) of the Municipal Act for enabling the Corporation to invest money in schemes for the construction of mulch cattle stables and a sanitorium for cases of tuberculosis outside the city limits. After careful consideration the Committee recommended:—

(1) That it is desirable to amend Section 61 (gg) and 63 (k) of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to invest money in schemes for the construction of milch cattle stables and a sanitorium for cases of tuberculosis outside the City limits.

(2) That the following draft amendments of the Sections be approved and be forwarded to Government with a request that Government will be pleased to undertake the necessary legislation:—

Section 61 (gg) establishing and maintaining public hospital 'within the limits of the City of Bombay' and 'snataria whether within or without the limits of the City but within the Bombay Presidency proper and establishing and maintaining' dispensaries and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief.

Section 63 (k) any measure not hereinbefore specifically named, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or instruction 'and for the purpose of any measure likely to promote public health may acquire and hold moveable and immoveable proerty whether within or without the limits of the City but within the Bombay Presidency proper.'

On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai the report was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF M. C.

Mr. B. T. Desai then moved the appointment of a Committee to report whether it would be necessary to make a change in the constitution of the Corporation if the power of appointing the Commissioner was vested in the Corporation.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Cheksey moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee for report. Dr. Sorab P. Mehta seconded the amendment which being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 4-15 p.m. (B. T.) to-day.

HAVE A UNITED CONGRESS.

"MR. J. DWARKADAS" APPEAL" TO A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

POONA, May 9.

"Give up non co-operation, invite the co-operation of every party and individual; have a united Congress where one constructive demand representing the view of the nation can be drafted." Thus appealed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to the members of the All-India Congress Committee in the course of a lecture on the pretent political situation under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhanamala.

Referring to the Royal Commission on the Reforms, he said that he had reason to believe that it would be appointed next winter, Indians would be conspicuous by their absence on the Commission. He could say that the report was already ready. Mr. Jamndas suggested that to counteract the plans of the Conservative Party, they should form another Commission similar to the one they had appointed simultaneously with the Hunter Commission, in order to draft India's constitution themselves. It should be appointed by a United Congress.—Associated Press.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, May 9

The annual report on the administration of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces and Berar in 1925-26 shows that the number of Municipalities increased from 61 to 65, that the elections held during the year were contested keenly, and that the interest displayed by the electors was encouraging. The total income of the municipalities, excluding opening balances and extraordinary and debt heads, was Rs. 59,67,000 as against Rs. 58,70,000 in the previous year. Expenditure, including extraordinary and debt heads, increased from Rs. 58,76,000 to Rs. 61,80,000, and the closing balance was reduced to Rs. 17,33,000 from Rs. 17,86,000.

An unwelcome feature of the year, the Government note, was the outbreak of party feelings in certain Committees, with a resultant decrease in the efficiency of their administration. The relations between Committees and officers of Government continued to be cordial.

Correction: In Bhavnagar message dated 8th May, issued to-day, at the beginning of the second sentence, for "at least four of the sugar refining factories, which are now nearly 50 years old, are, they declare, about to close down, and they consider" etc., please read "some of the sugar refining factories consider" etc.

B. B. PETROLEUM CO.

BOMBAY, May 9.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of April amounted to 42,648 barrels.—Associated Press.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Theft of about a lakh of rupees in cash and share certificates is reported from Serampur sub-division near Calcutta. It is stated that the owner, a pleader named J. M. Deruz, on the night of 4th instant noticed his iron safe containing G. P. notes valued at forty thousand and share certificates and jewellery and cash and silver of the like amount up to eleven o'clock at night when he retired. On the morning he missed the iron safe. Police was informed but no clue has been found yet. A reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered by the owner.

The Manager of India Jute Mill, Serampur, in a notice to the workers of the mill No. 3 states that owing to want of sufficient orders for yarn the management has been compelled to close a portion of the mill. It is reported that the services of about hundred workers were dispensed with.—A. P.

LONDON, May 9.

Canberra.—Parliament held short sitting this evening. Afterwards there was Government reception to Overseas representatives including Mr. Lapointe (Canada) and (Rangachariar) India. Both Houses passed resolution thanking King for his message.—Reuter.

The Pilot in the aeroplane crash has died.—Reuter.

Lahore, May 9.

The following communique was issued by the Punjab Government this evening:—The night of 8th and 9th May was absolutely quite, no incident of any kind being reported yesterday (Sunday). The Commissioner of Lahore summoned a meeting of the principal citizens of all communities at his. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen attended and all expressed their readiness to assist in the measures calculated to allay the existing communal tension. The Council of the Punjab Muslim League has passed a resolution expressing abhorrence at the unprovoked murder of innocent Muslims on the night of 3rd May by certain Sikhs armed with kirpans, offering sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the murdered and wounded of all sects, appealing to leaders of all sections to prevent a recurscope of order under section 144 issued by rence of such outrages, requesting the authorities to include kirpan within the scope of order unde: Section 144 issued by the Additional District Magistrate as exclusion of kirpans, which are really swords, from the operation of the order, not only defeats its object but places the non-Sikh section of the population in a position of defencelessness, depriving them of their elementary legal right of self defence.

Everything is quiet in Lahore and no cases of assault or stabbing were reported to-day. The curfew order continues to be in force within the walled city.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

NO CHANGE IN JUTE PRICES

CALCUTTA, May 9.

In the share market although jutes section is quiet, prices show hardly any change and the undertone is quite steady. In coals there was a fair turnover without any quotable change. In teas a moderate business was done at steady rates. In industrials Indian Standard Wagon at the close showed some advance on opening rates while Hooghly Flour are the turn better. India Iron and Steel however were the turn easier. Government securities were steady.—A. P.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES AND A PARTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Jhabwalla which appeared in your paper of the 4th instant on the projected party to be given in honour of one of the retiring officers of the Tramway Company is an instance of "suppressio veri" and "suggestio falsi". It is true that the outdoor staff of the Company have contributed generously to the fund intended to give a suitable send-off to the officer but to suggest that any pressure was brought to bear upon the men to subscribe is a travesty of fact. The very fact that only about two-thirds of the staff have subscribed proves this. The officer himself was averse to having any "tamasha," and it was only a deal of pursuasion and a promise not to influence the free will of the contributors that induced a reluctant consent from him; and I write as one who knows the facts that this promise was rigidly kept, and that the contributions have been voluntarily and freely made as an expression of tribute to one who is universally liked. It is a knewn fact that Mr. Jhabwalla has been trying to form a union of the tramway employees, but to make an unfounded allegation as he has done hardly assists his venture. It is a pity Mr. Jhabwalla does not see how grievously he wrongs Labour and how he brings disrepute to "Labour leaders" as a class by rushing into print on hearsay and prejudiced versions because they come handy.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, May 9.

Messrs, Devkaran Nanjee & Co., write:—"Our New York friends Messrs, Harriss, Irby & Vose wire to us to-day as under:—'Cotton consider advance one and three quarters cents past two weeks discounts extent flood damage. Market technically weaker. Reaction due but consider short sales dangerous. Prefer constructive side on setbacks.'"

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 9.
Previous Closing Rate	15.86
To-day's Opening Rate	15.75
Difference	—11
To-day's Closing Rate	15.63
Difference	—23

LIVERPOOL.

	May 9.
Previous Closing Rate	8.56
To-day's Opening Rate	8.50
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	8.44
Difference	—12

Broach July Expectations Rs 322

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	May 9.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
	0 3 0 higher.
Silver Forward	25 14 0
	0 2 0 higher.

Tone of Market:—India bought.

CHIEF OFFICER OF B. I. TRUST ON LEAVE.

ESTATE AGENT APPOINTED TO ACT

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board on Monday, consideration was given to the report of the Improvements Committee recommending that during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chief Officer, Mr. T. Burge, Estate Agent, be appointed to act in his place on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and that Mr. A. K. Dadachainji Senior Deputy Agent be appointed to act for Mr. Burge.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved adoption of the report as recommended by the Improvements Committee.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

Dr A. G. Veigas moved an amendment that Mr. N. D. Mehta, Deputy Municipal Commissioner be appointed to act as Chief Office.

The President (Dr. S. Sa Batliwalla) informed the house that Mr. N. D. Mehta did not wish to have this appointment owing to ill-health.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved another amendment that applications be invited to fill the place of the Chief Officer during his absence on leave.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the Chief Officer was going on leave from the 4th of June and they had enough time to invite applications and appoint the best man. This, he said, would give them an opportunity to see the work of the Improvement Trust run by an outsider and also not deprive Mr. Burge to apply for the post.

The question being put to the vote both the amendments were negatived and the original proposition was carried.

NATIONALIST PARTY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention is drawn to a letter of Mr. Jamnadas H. Pitamber published in the issue of your paper on 3rd May 1927 with reference to the Municipal bye-election, and in reply thereto I have to a state that the Executive Committee of my Party had considered all the applications received for the said bye-election. The Committee, however, came to the conclusion that in view of the equal claims of some of the candidates for the single seat, it would not be fair to nominate any one of them, but if any of the candidates on his success wished to join the Party, he would be welcome. Any reference to the Rip Van Winkle sleep is besides the point, and needs no comment.—Yours etc.

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

Bombay May 5.

NON-BRAHMINS' REGARD FOR GANDHIJI

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT CONFERENCE

MAYAVARAM, May 7.

The Tanjore District Non-Brahmin Conference commenced this afternoon in the Conference pandal under the presidency of the Raja of Panagal. At the outset a portrait of Mr. Gandhi was unveiled. A khadder exhibition was also opened.

NO TRACE OF CAPT. NUNGESSER

LONDON, May 9.

At dawn there was still no news of Capt. Nungesser whose machine is not equipped with wireless. The weather is improving.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Prague.—In the Davis Cup, Czechoslovakia beat Greese by four matches to one.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

V. M. DESAI, D.D.S., (Graduate of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia University, New York City.)

Formerly:—

1. An Associate to Dr. Chandulal M. Desai, L.D.S., Old West End Watch Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
2. Dental Surgeon to the Dental Clinic and Dispensary, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.
3. Visiting Dental Surgeon to the General Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

DR. V. M. DESAI,
Central Bank Bldg.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone: 23670.

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Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1927.

REACTION IN EDUCATION.

It is a sad commentary on the efficiency of the Education Department of this Presidency that it should have published but recently its annual report for the year 1924-25. The Director of Public Instruction, has, of course, hastened in the very first paragraph of his belated report to offer the familiar excuse of want of time for this most unconscionable delay. He has added some additional excuses later on, by referring to the great strain placed on his Department by the Reforms and more particularly by the transfer of primary education to the Local Boards. But was it not pointed out by responsible members during the budget debate in the last session of the Legislative Council that the Director's Office was itself becoming a superflous post office and that money would be saved by amalgamating it with that of the Secretary of the Education Department? And even supposing that the Director found himself incapable of handling this report on account of other urgent work why did he not communicate his difficulty to the Education Minister and why did not the ex-Minister again look into this important matter and take some special measures to expedite the publication of this report? But we are inclined to believe that the ex-Minister was not too keen to publish a document which would cover his administration with disgrace and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that the report has been published without the usual Government resolution reviewing the work done during the year as the new Minister has evidently no intention of being even remotely associated with its sorry contents.

Turning to the report, we are not very much impressed by the net increase of 305 institutions and the increase of 16,832 pupils in the Presidency. This is progress at a snail's pace of which any modern Government should be ashamed. Besides, this progress is partly due to the introduction of compulsory primary education by five municipalities. And so the sanction of educational schemes for four Local Boards also leaves us cold. For, in spite of all this much-vaunted progress, in the words of the Director himself, "12,892 primary schools were distributed among 9,808 out of 26,731 inhabited towns and villages" in the Presidency. So we have still hardly got one school for every three villages! We leave it to our readers to compute how many years would be required to fulfil the late Mr. Gokhale's dream of the universal spread of education among all the children of school-going age in the country—the dream, let us add that has been fairly realised in all the civilised countries of the world. The figures of expenditure on education are even more depressing. The Director tells us with great gusto that "the total expenditure on public instruction rose by over 12 1|2 lakhs to about Rs.339 lakhs". He, however, quietly slurs over the fact brought out from his own figures that the contribution from the provincial exchequer decreased from about 1 crore 91 lakhs in 1923-24 to about 1 crore 86 lakhs in 1924-25. This is, indeed, almost damaging admission for any Government to make and is enough to write down the ex-Minister as the most niggardly and reactionary Education Minister that any Province has yet seen. The purpose of the whole policy is again brought out by these apparently contradictory figures. The ex-Minister has deliberately tried to shift the cost of the inevitable educational expansion, in an ever-increasing degree, to the shoulders of the local bodies. It was with this view that he drew up the most reactionary rules in pursuance of the Primary Education Act and it is the consequence of this reactionary policy that most of the Local Boards of Gujarat have uptil now refused to take over the primary schools in their areas. We trust the Hon. Mr. Desai will, as one of the foremost champions of the just fight waged against the ex-Minister in this behalf, reverse this retrograde policy and while asking for even greater contributions from local bodies, compel the Executive Government to make greater contributions towards the cost of educational expansion and improvement every year.

The Director's Report is as usual a bureaucratic document, showing neither any consciousness of past blunders nor any vision of future progress But some facts and views presented by him would help to draw useful deductions. For instance, he has alluded to the rapid success of 30 primary schools which have been specially imbued with an agricultural bias. May we ask the new Minister to take further strides in this direction? On the other hand, the crude remarks of the Principal of the Gujarat College on the teaching of English are quoted with great approval by the Director as well as by some Anglo-Indian journals. Let the learned Principal and others, who think with him, realise, the sooner the better, that whatever use Indians may make of the English language in their present transitional condition, they want it neither as the "lingua franca" of India nor as the permanent medium of instruction in the University.

COURAGEOUS & CONCILIATORY.

The deplorable incidents which marred the celebration of Shivaji Ter-Centenary at Baroda were, as the communique issued by the Government shows, fortunately less serious than the accounts supplied by the news agencies led one to believe at first. When communal feelings are running high correspondents of news agencies will be rendering a distinct service to the country by exercising due restraint and caution in the drafting of their messages as, in the present mental state of the two communities in India, few crimes could be greater than that of exaggerating the facts relating to any communal disturbance. Long before the day of the disturbance the Government of Baroda, with commendable forethought, had taken the leaders of the two communities into confidence and had, with the concurrence of the Hindu leaders, decided that music should not be played before mosques during the procession. The Muslim leaders expressed their gratification at the consideration shown for their feelings by the Hindus and some of them joined the procession to show their goodwill. The procession passed by two mosques without any untoward incident and it was only when nearly half of the procession had passed the third and last mosque that stones were thrown on the palanquin, in which the statue of Shivaji was borne, and on the bearers and some of the volunteers and scouts accompanying the palanquin, by a band of Muslims. This was a most reprehensible and unprovoked attack, especially as the music had been stopped and the police would have been justified in arresting the mischief-makers on the spot. Unfortunately, the authorities seem to have been guided by panicky counsels and all Muslims who were collected in and near the mosque, numbering over two hundred, were arrested. These wholesale arrests of the innocent as well as the guilty and the excessive demonstration of military strength in the City tended to represent the situation to be worse than it actually was. Fortunately Mr. Krishnamachari, the Dewan, immediately after his return to Baroda, promptly reversed this mistaken policy and ordered the release of all persons against whom there was no evidence. Even those against whom there was a *prima facie* case were also ordered to be released on bail. By this courageous and conciliatory gesture he has been able not only quickly to restore normal conditions in the City but also to show the way to authorities in British India how to check the growth of communal bitterness.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY ANIL BARA ROY).

The "Mahratta," while doing me the honour by editorially noticing my recent article in the "Bombay Chronicle", eventually remarks that "making some specific or even general proposals is the need of the day" and that my thesis on "Swadharma", though plausible and thought-provoking does not take count of the present situation. But definite proposals are to be expected only from those who are in the active field of politics. Persons like myself, who are for the time being standing aside from active politics can only watch the situation, observe the various forces that are at work, study the mistakes that are being committed in the political field and can occasionally put forth some general discussion on broad principles. Those, however, who are leading the political life of our country, all workers in the active field, ought to have an open and plastic mind—not to have plans and programmes fixed for all time. Of course the goal must be fixed, there should be an unalterable purpose before us; but as to the means and methods of achieving that purpose, we must always be ready to change and modify them according as developments arise. As our esteemed friend, the "Maharatta," however, suggests. I shall here venture to throw out certain definite proposals as to the practical work immediately before the country; our politicians may take them at their worth.

TWO TYPES OF WORK

There are, however, two kinds of work which we should clearly distinguish—nation-building work and politics proper. The former should be kept apart from the latter; artificial organisations started to serve some political purpose die a natural death. Thus National Education should be done for the sake of education; village organisation should be done for the sake of bringing life to the villagers; if the villagers,—if these centres of life be allowed to grow they will ultimately help the political advancement of the country. But along with nation-building work, political work is also necessary. As regards work in the Councils, though we are not for Non-co-operation and leaving the Councils, we do not understand what the Swarajists can do by taking office at this time. They represent the extreme party in the country and by accepting office they will only play into the hands of the Government. If the Government fulfil certain conditions, e.g., the release of all political prisoners and the allotment of more money to the transferred departments and so forth, the Swarajists can allow the Independents to carry on a Ministry. But their obstruction is useless. There must be sufficient back-bone in the Swarajists to stick to their policy of not accepting office until there is a real change in the system; they should be able to take advantage of the changes in British politics; but they should carry on a movement in the country so that the Government may feel that there is strength behind the Swarajists.

TOO MUCH TALK

So far as nation-building work is concerned, it must be admitted that up to this time there has been too much talk but very little work. Education should be spread, sanitation should be improved, litigation should by settled by arbitration, the economic distress of the people should be removed by the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of industries. Hundred of such proposals are incessantly being put forward from the platform and the press—but who is going to do this stupendous work and how? Unless the villagers are aroused from their lethargy and lifelessness and induced to take up the work of their uplift into their own hands nothing substantial can be achieved. But there is as yet no sign of any such awakening. They seem to have lost the essential instincts of life—of self-preservation and self-development. They are dying of poverty, of malaria, of oppression and exploitation, yet they do not feel a call to assist themselves. It seems that they have no will to live. They have forgotten how to combine with each other for a common good and the only energy that is apparent amongst them manifests in quarrels and village feuds. This signifies a deep process of dissolution and disintegration. Unless this degeneration is checked, unless new life can be infused into the villagers—there is no hope of any real work being done in the country.

BE ONE WITH THE VILLAGERS

Our workers try to bring life to the villagers by lecturers and sermonising to the village people. By this time they ought to be convinced that this is a sheer waste of energy. If you want to work in villages you must take a natural profession, go and settle among the village people and be one of them. When they see that you are a practical man, they will begin to trust you. If you go there and work hard like that for ten or fifteen years you will have your own status and position and then you will be able to do something and they would be prepared to listen to you. Those who want to do work in the villages must leave off all idea that it will be done very soon. It is a very laborious work. All these ideas of theatrical success and lightning flash-like work are unpractical. You have to stick to this work through all difficulties. It requires you to get over all difficulties. It requires patience. Political agitation has a different law. It requires you to put a new idea before the public; then you go on hammering that idea and waiting till it catches the popular imagination and gets connected with their vital interest. Then you have to wait for the psychological moment when you can get to your objective.

THE OBJECTIVE.

That is political agitation. It has its use in nation's life. But solid work is quite different. In Russia what they did was that patrotic workers began to settle in villages—some as doctors, some as teachers—others in some other capacity, doing their work and trying to raise the life there, bringing a new light and a new awakening. This is to be done slowly. The idea that somehow it will be accomplished in an year or two—like Swaraj in one year—is all egoistic ignorance. Solid work is to be done under the law of the physical plane. We do not understand why constructive work in the country should be centralised as it is sought to be done in the present Congress. Let our young men and women form themselves into numerous patriotic groups as they have done in Russia, Germany and elsewhere and while completing their education let them train themselves in the ideals and methods of village work. After learning some art by which they can earn an independent living in the villages, they can settle themselves among the villagers as teachers doctors, nurses, traders, agriculturists, artisans so forth. The Congress can encourage the formation of such organisations and help them as far as possible with money or advice without putting too many rules and restraints on them but allowing them to freely develop themselves. It is only life that can bring life. Let our workers imbibe life themselves in their thousands all over the country. The villagers will catch the flame of life from them and once they have the life, they will organise themselves, without the necessity of our framing a cut and dried programme and a paper constitution for them. By continual hammering and immense concentration on a simple artificial programme the people can be easily carried away for the moment, but such enthusiasm cannot last long. Life movement is not like that—it is a free flow, there is some dynamic truth behind, which brings real life and that creates its own organisations which are not merely mechanical and artificial.

EXAMPLE OF MAHARASHTRA

In recent Indian History we have a glorious example how a dead and demoralised people were revived and organised into a living nation, irresistible in its strength—I mean the creation of Maharashtra by Ramdas and Shivaji. I may draw here the attention of the readers to the very interesting article on this subject which recently appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle". "Ramdas selected diligent, intelligent, patriotic young men, gave them proper education of this Maharashtra Dharma, informed them of the happenings in the country and then sent them away to different parts of the country.....He established nearly eleven hundred centres in different parts of the country." Thus the ground was prepared by Ramdas for Shivaji to raise his standard of revolution. The Empire raised by intolerance and tyranny of Aurangzeb has fallen to pieces but the people created by Ramdas and Shivaji is still living and is waiting to be roused for the final effort for the liberation of India and of Hinduism.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

My observations on the present political situation will remain incomplete unless I touch upon the communal problem which is looming so large in the Indian horizon to-day. This communal trouble is only another symptom of the lack of life in the country. Up to the Mahommedan invasion the Indians assimilated everything that came from the outside; thus they took up whatever was good in the Greeks and the Persians and turned them into something Indian. But the Mahommedans were too hard for them and could not be assimilated. There occurred a mental union but the foundamental assimilation was not there. Under emperors like Akbar the essential unity might have been active by this time but that union received too many shocks. The Hindus are always tolerant, they are always ready to take the Mohommedans—but the Mohammedans are intolerant and refuse to be assimilated. Unfortunately this intolerance of the Mahomedans shows no sign of decrease.

Some of our politicians think that the communal question should not be mixed up

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

New Conceptions.

On the unique occasion of opening the Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra, the new Federal Capital of Australia, the Duke of York spoke of the advance of the British Empire to new conceptions of autonomy and freedom and said it was His Majesty King George V's earnest prayer that "future years might see the same advance in development and prosperity in all its parts." The King-Emperor's further observation should prove of particular interest to India. He hoped there would be in the Empire "the same spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy, the same determination to support one another to the uttermost should need arise". Australia which has a small Indian population in her midst, can be sure of India's heartfelt congratulations on the advance she has made in political status, and India hopes that in her own struggles in the same direction she can depend upon Australia's sympathy in the spirit of the King Emperor's words.

Reactionary.

An Associated Press message says that "the meeting of the Muslims of Bihar and Orissa" held at Patna considered the Delhi proposals in regard to the joint electorates and came to the conclusion that the time was not yet ripe for doing away with communal electorates. We do not find amongst those Muslim leaders of Bihar and Orissa, who are reported to have been present at the meeting, the names of Muslims of pronounced Nationalist sympathies. Maulana Mazharul Haque was not there nor was Dr Syed Mahmud, nor Maulana Shaffee Daudi. Sir Ali Imam, as is well-known, is against the retention of communal electorates. In spite of the views of Nationalist Muslim leaders on this vital subject, this meeting took a reactionary view of the whole question. This is extremely unfortunate and is not in the true interests of the Muslims. Instead of obstructing the work of mutual reconciliation between the two communities, simply because some Hindus had adopted a "hostile attitude" to the Delhi proposals, the meeting would have done well to await the decision of the All-India Congress Committee and other responsible organisations in the country. What is wanted is a definite and safe advance on the old position, not a stubborn adherence to it.

The Common Purpose.

What is the main "common purpose" of political action in public life? In England, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, "it must be to preserve the rights of citizens and the broad interests of the Commonwealth and unity of Empire against Socialist attack". With this noble aim in view the Tories in England will, he hopes, stand solidly for "Empire and Liberty", the watchwords of the Primrose League, and advance the "broad interests" of the Commonwealth. These interests are, of course, those of British Capitalism and they are, indeed, very broad. When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer talks of the "rights of citizens", he only means the "rights" of the mine-owner, and the landlord and every other type of capitalist. They must be preserved at the expense of depriving British Labour of the hard-won rights of combination. British Labour is not likely to take Mr. Churchill's challenge lying down.

Useful Activity.

"Indian Abroad" which the Imperial Cetizenship Association has recently issued is a handy, useful publication, a reprint of fifteen bulletins which the Association has been issuing from time to time. The bulletins deal with problem affecting the Indian community in the self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies of the British Empire and are an eloquent reminder to people in this country how much remains yet to be done for securing for our countrymen overseas the elementary rights every civilized human being can claim as his or her birthright. The Indian Agreement in South Africa if properly worked may ameliorate the lot of Indians there, but in regard to Kenya and Tanganyika their position is not satisfactory, while in Fiji and British Guinna it remains obscure and calls for immediate attention by the Government of India. They, however, have not yet seen the urgency of publishing the report of the Committee of investigation they sent to Fiji. The Imperial Citizenship Association has a very useful and important field of activity before it in awakening public opinion to the need for demanding humane and just treatment for Indians overseas.

Wrong Tactics.

At a time when unemployment is rife amongst the working classes in this country, when the economic depression is at its highest, the authorities of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway propose to embark on a scheme of retrenchment in wages which is sure to affect very seriously their employees in the loco-workshops at Perambur, Hubli and Bangalore. In a circular they have issued through their Loco. Superintendent at Madras they announce that the workshops will be closed for the whole day on every Saturday. The reason they assign for the need for retrenching in this manner is one which Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar denounced as absolutely invalid in the protest meeting which the workmen concerned held at Madras. It is not true to assert, as the M. and S. M. authorities do, that the Government grant for workshop for the present financial year was cut down. On the contrary the Assembly did grant a sum of money for them "not lower than in previous years." Instead of depriving the employees in their loco. workshops of a few pies each Saturday, which means a serious economic loss to them, why do the M. and S. M. authorities not think of cutting off some of the tall popplies in their senior administrative posts? We understand that there is quite a forest of them growing in luxurious abundance.

LAHORE SETTLING DOWN.

RELAXATION OF OFFICIAL MEASURES.

COMMISSIONER'S CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS.

WARNING TO MISCHIEF-MONGERS.

LAHORE, May 9.

On account of the riots, the city Kotwali has been far more busy than before. For the use of officials there are six telephones in the Kotwali. Barracks which were once occupied by Indian police, have become temporary quarters of the military officers. Messrs. Oglivie and Ramlal were holding their courts in the city Kotwali to hear summary trials of the various accused arrested during the riots. Small tents were pitched in grassy lawns opposite the Kotwali where Indian sepoys passed their leisure hours. Mr. Oglivie, District Magistrate, issued a proclamation that anybody who would throw bricks or stones in his Mohala would be awarded the severest punishment provided under law.

HOW TRIALS ARE CONDUCTED.

Asked regarding the summary trials, Oglivie, City Magistrate, remarked that he did not desire cases to lengthen and any bad blood to be created. He therefore believed in finishing trials and awarding sentences as soon as riots came to a close. The procedure generally adopted is that the accused are put before a Magistrate, evidence recorded, and sentence awarded according to the evidence available.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCILIATION BOARD.

Numerous confersnces of leaders were held at which people were exhorted to advise measures to restore the situation to normal condition. To-day Mr. Irwing, Commissioner invited the leading Muslims and Hindus to a private conference. The Commissioner placed before the Conference his reading of the events and asked those present to put forward proposals for restoring peace in the city. At the beginning it was agreed that events of the past

(Continued on next page.)

RE-DEDICATION TO LIBERTY.

OPENING OF FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW PAGE IN AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

DUKE OF YORK'S CHEERY OPTIMISM.

LONDON, May 9.

Canberra.—With an impressive ceremony, the Duke of York opened the Commonwealth Parliament in the new Federal Capital. The Senate Chamber was crowded. The Duke of York, in his inaugural speech, recalled His Majesty the King's opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth, twenty-six years ago, and expressed his heartiest thanks for Australia's welcome. He dwelt on the advance of the British Empire during the past quarter of a century to a new conception of autonomy and freedom, and said it was H. M. the King's earnest prayer, in which he fervently joined, that under the divine providence, future years might see the same advance in the development and prosperity of the Empire in all its parts, the same spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy, the same determination to support one another to the uttermost should need arise. He said:

"May this day's ceremony mark the re-dedication of this Commonwealth to those great ideals of liberty, fair dealing, justice and devotion to the cause of peace for which the Empire and all its members stand. We turn to-day a new page in history. May it be a page glorious for Australia and the whole Empire."

MR. BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bruce in the address to the Duke, emphasised Australia's loyalty to the Throne, and said that Australia, now a nation, remembered with gratitude the fostering power of the Mother Country and the protection she enjoyed under the British Flag. Great though our progress has been, he continued, Australia is but on the threshold of an achievement. In future, millions of the British race will people this land in numbers, surpassing the Motherland and standing resolutely for those principles of freedom and justice on which the Empire is based. Who can foretell how great may be the part our nation will play in years to come? He concluded:—"Inspired by those who have gone before us, let us dedicate ourselves to service and march forward to our destiny with firm purpose and high resolve."

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

At an investiture held after the ceremony, the Duke of York conferred various honours which included that of Companion of Honour on Mr. Bruce, K.C.M.G. on Newlands President of Senate, C.M.G. on John Murdoch Architect of Canberra and Knighthoods on Lord Mayor of Adelaide and Lord Mayor of Melbourne and Chief Commmissioner of Canberra.

Before turning the key opening the door of the Parliament House, the Duke in a speech addressed the crowd outside and referred to Australians who had fallen in war. He said: If Australia listens to the voices of the noble army of the Dead, and if the great army of the living and of those yet unborn, is determined to march in step with them towards ideals for which they died, then a glorious destiny for this country will be assured for all time.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL BILLS

PASSED BY JAPANESE DIETS

GRANT OF ADVANCEMENT

TAIWAN BANK BRANCHES RE-OPEN

LONDON, May 9.

Tokio.—As a result of the passing of the Financial Relief Bill all branches of the Bank of Taiwan have been ordered to reopen to-day.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, May 9.

Mr. K. Tamaki, the Consul for Japan in Bombay communicates to the press the undermentioned cablegram received by him on Monday morning:—

"The two financial bills, submitted before the special session of the Japanese Diet, viz., (1). Granting special advancement by the Imperial Japanese Bank to the banks which are in need of financial help, and (2.) Granting advancement of 200,000,000 yen by the Imperial Japanese Bank to the Taiwan Bank, have passed through both the houses, upper and lower, on the 8th instant.

In the former bill the amount of advancement is not limited; but that of guarantee of compensation by the Government for the loss which may be incurred by the Imperial Japanese Bank in granting advancement is limitted to 500,000,000 yen.

In the latter one both, the amount of arvancement by the Imperial Japanese Bank and that of guarantee by the Government for the loss which may be incurred by the Imperial Japanese Bank in granting advancement to the Taiwan Bank are limite to 200,000,000 yen.

In consequence of the bills having been passed through the Diet, all the branches in Japan and abroad of the Taiwan Bank are reopened from May " 9th and have resumed their business as before.

CASE AGAINST MR. GOVIND MALAVIYA.

D S P JUSTIFIES SERGEANT'S ACTION

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Govind Malaviya, the youngest son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for an offence under Section 186, Indian Penal Code, obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public duty, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police. The case has been fixed for May 23 for hearing.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, it will be remembered had charged Mrs. Marriner, wife of Major Marriner, Officer Commanding the 15th Battery with insult and Sergeant Smith confining him wrongfully. The Joint Magistrate had sent the complaint of Pandit Malaviya to the Superintendent of Police for inquiry.

The Superintendent of Police have sent back the complaint with the remark that the Sergeant's action cas.

Pandit Govind Malaviya's complaint will come up for hearing on May 10.—Free Press.

GOVT. ASKING FOR TROUBLE.

MAKING DISTRAINTS WITHOUT PANCHNAMA.

COMPLETE NON-CO-OPERATION WITH OFFICIALDOM.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN ALIBAG

ALIBAG, May 9.

After the visit of Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the Congress President, there is an increasing tendency on the part of the people not to help the Government by serving as Panch, witnesses or purchasers. The authorities have, it is understood, issued a circular to the Talaties to bring pressure on the people by representing to them that Government may forfeit the lands of defaulters and that the people should, therefore, pay immediately. There was also a Conference of all the Talaties on the 8th at Alibag in which they were given further instructions. The main centre of activities has shifted to Alibag town.

There was another distraint in the house of Mr. Purshottam Nagardas, a big landholder of the town. Mr. Nagardas placed before the Talati the keys of his paddy barn, but as the Talati could not secure any coolie to take out the paddy, or secure any bag to gather the paddy, or any cart to load, he had to go back baffled. As the Talaties have reported difficulties in getting Panchas, it is understood they have been told that they can make distraint without making any Panchnama, if Panchas are not forthcoming. The Mamlatdar is touring and making attempts to induce people to pay up by cajoleries, spreading rumours about the leaders of the movement and other like methods. The Whanavadha Nivaran Committee are taking all steps to contradict promptly rumours that are set in circulation by the authorities and their partisans.—Free Press.

IN THE VALLEY OF ROBBERS.

BRIGANDS HOLD UP MOTOR CARS.

BISHOP AND THE EPISCOPAL RING.

LONDON, May 8.

Jerusalem.—Mrs. Pettit who was proceeding to Burma to join her husband, an American Adventist Bishop, was hit by a bullet which grazed the throat and the shoulder in the "Valley of Robbers' on Nablus Jerusalem Road on the night of the 5th instant. Mrs. Pettit's injuries formed the culmination of the attack by brigands who held up three cars. The first car with two passengers found its passage barred by piled up stones across the road, when it reached the valley, thirteen miles from Jerusalem. The robbers were engaged in ranksacking it, when another car arrived occupied by the Bishop of Jerusalem, Macinnes, his wife and another lady. The thieves fell on the bishop, prodded him on ribs and back with loaded rifle, but were unable to discover any valuables and only obtained little money. The Bishop saved the episcopal ring by skilfully secreting it in the palm of his hand. Meanwhile the third car containing Mr. and Mrs. Pettit came up. The chauffeur took in the situation and tried to turn the vehicle so as to escape, but the thieves fired on thrice. The first shot hit the chauffer on the temple and the third grazed Mrs. Pettit upon which the thieves took alam and fled without attempting to rob. Mr. Pettit's chauffeur is in dying condition. The Pettits expect to proceed to Burma during the week.—Reuter.

"SUPPORT MUSLIM PROPOSAS"

"CANNOT SURRENDER SEPARATE ELECTORATE."

BIHAR MUSLIMS DEMAND

PATNA, May 8.

The meeting of the Muslims of Bihar and Orissa to consider the Delhi proposal of joint electorates was continued this evening. Khan Bahadur Syed Mohamad Ismail presided. Messrs Shah Abdul Majid, Qadir Ahmed Hassain and Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammed Ismail were appointed delegates to represent the views of this meeting before the Bombay Conference. The following resolutions were passed:—

"In view of the fact that some leaders of a sister community are taking advantage of the proposals made at the Delhi Muslim Conference, and there is a danger that Muslims would be deprived of their rights of separate representation without their rightful demands being accepted, and in view of the fact that separate representation in all the legislatures is the only constitutional means of safeguarding the interests of minorities so long as communalism reigns supreme in the country, and also in view of the fact that inspite of friendly gestures on the part of Mussalmans, the sister community has developed a marked tendency towards communalism, which is evident from its hostile attitude towards all political and religious rights of Mussalmans, as has recently been given public expression to on the platform of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Patna, this Conference of the Mussalmans of Bihar and Orissa is of the opinion that the proposals for replacing separate electorates by mixed electorates are premature and as such harmful to the interests of Musalmans, and therefore this Conference deprecates any attempt to take away the right of separate representation from Mussalmans and declares that in the circumstances mentioned above, Mussalmans are not at all prepared to give up the right of separate representation for any price."

"This Conference demands that the Reforms should at once be introduced in the North-western frontier province, and Sind should at once be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate provinces. It hopes that the Hindus, as a proof of their change of heart, will support these demands of the Mussalmans and thus pave the way for the settlement of political differences."—Associated Press.

TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR BOMBAY-MANDVI

SEQUEL TO "VITA" TRAGEDIES.

VANKANER, May 9.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, it is understood, agreed to run another steamer between Bombay and Cutch (Mandvi.) This steamer will arrive at Mandvi in the mornings when the sea is calm.—Free Press.

CARGO BOAT WRECKED

8 OF THE CREW DROWNED

SURAT, May 8.

A report has been received here of an accident at sea which occurred last week. An Indian cargo boat with a large quantity of silk gaji was on its way to Bombay from Bhavnagar, when it is said, between Hajira and Bhimpore, it dashed against a rock and was wrecked. Seven sailors and a tindal are reported to have been drowned while two sailors managed to save themselves by clinging to the floating wreckage.

The authorities are enquiring into the accident.—Associated Press.

MR. AWARI'S "REPUBLICAN ARMY SCHEME.

APPROVED BY MAHATMA?

NAGPUR, May 9.

Mr. Mancharshah Awari, the leader of the so-called "republican army," while addressing an audience on his scheme of civil disobedience with regard to the Arms act and the Explosive Substances Act, said that his movement had the consent and full sympathy of Mr. Gandhi. During Mr. Gandhi's stay at Wardha in February last, Mr. Awari said, he submitted his scheme for his (Mr. Gandhi's) approval in the presence of Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, and Mr. Gandhi said that such movements with a view to secure the release of the Bengal detenus were perfectly justified and were necessary. But he advised Mr. Awari that he should not carry arms personally.—Associated Press.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL HINDUS

TANJORE NON-BRAHMINS DEMAND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

MAYAVARAM, May 8.

At the sixth Tanjore District Non-Brahmin Conference, which terminated to-day, resolutions were passed urging the grant of equal rights to all Hindus, including the depressed classes, in temples, public offices, schools and tanks, and on roads demanding complete provincial autonomy, exhorting the country to take to khadder and the charka, urging that no offices or appointments should be given to Brahmins for the next five years, and recommending to the South Indian Liberal Federation to call a Conference of all constitutionalists, to devise means for the speedy attainment of responsible Government. Resolutions were also passed condemning the Metturn Project and the "lavish" expenditure upon it as well as the proposed amendment of the Madras University Act.—Associated Press.

USING THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

OBJECT OF SOVIET PARTICIPATION

INSTRUMENT FOR CLASS WARFARE.

LONDON, May 9.

Riga.—The Soviet Press gives prominence to the explanations of the Soviets' participation in Geneva Economic Conference. It says that it is necessary to co-operate with capitalism until the Soviets' economic system of constructive socialism is developed. The Soviet will use the Ecoomic Conference as an object lesson to prove to the proletariat that the only methods of solving the problem of raising the standard of living of the masses is merciless class warefare and revolution.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN PERSIAN CABINET.

LONDON, May 8.

Teheran.—Mokhberes Sultaneh having resigned to take up his new appointment as the Chief Justice, Hossein Khan Aalai ex-Minister at Washington has been appointed Minister of Public Works.—Reuter.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR CALCUTTA CORPORATION

MR. J. C. MUKERJEE APPOINTED

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjee was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for three years on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month at a meeting of the councillors this evening. A resolution was also passed expressing appreciation of the services of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose during the short period he held office and demanded his immediate release.—Free Press.

(Continued from column)

causes of those riots, and that legislation should be undertaken with a view to eradicate any future outbreak of communal passion.

"STRONG RIDING ROUGH-SHOD OVER WEAK."

A MUSLIM COMPLAINT

BARISAL, May 9.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Muslim Conference, in the course of his welcome address, referred to the Ponabalia incident and characterised it as a great national calamity. He criticised the action of the District Magistrate. The bane of the present administration, he said was that it feared a vociferous Press but did not hesitate to trample under foot the legitimate aspirations of the weak and the ignorant.

Dealing with the question of music before mosques, the Chairman of the Reception Committee said the Hindus' 'zid' to pass with music before mosques was of recent growth. Vaunted guardians of peace and order, he said, in their weakness allow the stronger community to ride roughshod over the rights of the weak. Let the "status quo" be established, and he was sure there would be peace in the land.

Referring to separate electorates, he said if a separate electorate was considered necessary in 1912 it was more so when militant Hindu politicians guide the Hindu society and the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sargathan had come to stay.—Free Press.

DIVIDING THE CONGRESS.

WORK OF COUNTRY'S ENEMIES.

UNITY---THE SUPREME NEED.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S DEFENCE OF MADRAS SWARAJISTS

MADRAS, May 9.

In a statement to the press Mr. S. Satyamurthi M.L.C. greatly resents Mr. Horniman's charge that Madras Swarajists had betrayed the mandate of the Gandhi Congress by co-operating with Government and adds: "In the present state the political depression and communal strife in the country, he is the enemy of the country who tries to divide the Congress. The inexorable need of the hour is political and communal unity and solidarity of the Congress. I pray that the A.I.C.C. at Bombay may have humility, restraint and wisdom to assess the tremendous odds against it and concentrate only in making the Indian National Congress the United voice of the nation.—A. P.

A HAPPY PRELUDE

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Baldwin has sent a message to Mr. Bruce, Premier of Australia expressing his confidence that Canberra ceremony is a prelude to the yet greater development of the resources and the well-being of Australia for the advantage not only of the Commonwealth but the whole of the Empire.

Mr. Amery has also sent a message to Mr. Bruce saying "the Whole Empire will watch with proud interest the progressive fulfilment of the immense and inspiring task to which the people of Australia have set their hands."—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE'S GOOD WISHES.

LONDON, May 8.

Geneva.—The Economic Conference received with acclamation the proposal of President Theunis to congratulate Australia on the inauguration of the new capital.—Reuter.

SIR H TRENCHARD TO RETIRE?

LONDON, May 5.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Sir Hugh Trenchard Chief of the Air Staff intends to retire as soon as the situation in China becomes such as to enable him to do so. It is generally anticipated that Sir John Salmond will succeed him.—Reuter.

RESULT OF GOING DRY

U. S. TAKES TO "CUP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES."

LONDON, May 9.

Sir Charles Higham has returned to London after a successful campaign to popularise tea drinking in the United States. In the interview he said that during the first three months of 1927 we sold a million pounds weight more Indian tea to America than in any three months during the last 20 years. There were twice as many tea drinkers in the United States to-day as four years ago. America now drank one sixth of the world's supply of tea. There were now 32,000 tea shops in United States, compared with 300 three years Ago.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH

LONDON, May 9.

Canberra.—An aeroplane participating in this afternoon's review before the Duke and Duchess of York crashed. The pilot was seriously injured.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST PEACE TREATIES.

STEEL HELMET MEN ACTIVE

LONDON, May 8.

Berlin.—Eighty thousand members of the "Steel Helmet Organisation" consisting mostly of ex-soldiers and Nationalists assembled to protest against the Peace treaties, demand the restoration of conscription and declare war on "all weakness and cowardice which desires to deprive Germany of the right and will to defend." Full police force armed to teeth barred to other organisations all the streets through which the Steel Helmet men were passing in order to prevent clashes. The President of the Republic declined the invitation to attend the demonstration.—Reuter.

CAUSES OF RIOTS

M. L. A. URGES ENQUIRY BY MIXED COMMITTEE.

KARACHI, May 9.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., has sent a representation to his Excellency the Viceroy stating that frequent riots in India have created a critical situation causing, among other things, great harm to commerce and trade of the country. He says it seems during the last four years India has been going backward to a stage where the sound principles of law and order are not respected. Looking to the Lahore reports of the riots he says he wonders if the Government still persists in the so-called attitude of non-intervention. He says that if Government persists in watching the whole business as a mere spectator it will have cause for regret as the situation may grow worse and out of control altogether.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon suggests that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to enquire into the

(Continued in column 2.)

MR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENT ABOUT BARS.

MR. HARVEY CALLS IT "FALSE AND MISLEADING."

BUT ASKS FOR TIME FOR CALCULATIONS

WITNESS'S "THREE DIFFERENT STATEMENTS."

When the Nariman-Harvey Defamation Case came up for further hearing on Monday, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the accused in the case put in a typed statement showing the number of bars required for 84 chawls in the programme contained in those indents and the number of bars that were available or ordered out for the said programme for 84 chawls at Worli, DeLisle Road and Naigaum and by making calculations, comparisons with various documents put in, proving that those 84 chawls could have been completely constructed without the additional 80,000 bars or nearly 1,400 tons of the value of Rs. 2,80,000 ordered out by the complainant, by his subsequent letter to these indents.

The statement further showed not only that the bars ordered without the said letter were sufficient, but would also leave an excess of about 700 tons.

The statement was prepared from exhibits and records produced by the prosecution in Court.

MR. HARVEY CROSS-EXAMINED.

The cross-examination of Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant in the case was then resumed.

In reply to question by Mr. Nariman, witness said that he had called for the statement showing the number of bars in stock on March 31, 1922, from the Executive Engineers. He had received a statement from Mr. Hamid which stated that the balance with him was 562 tons and 17 cwts.; while Mr. Mehta did not submit any statement, as far as witness knew. Witness again stated that he could not say whether Mr. Mehta's statement was submitted and that it was missing.

Referring to the statement submitted by Mr. Nariman, witness emphatically stated that he did not agree with it (the statement) and that it was false and misleading. Asked whether he considered the whole statement false, witness said that the whole statement except the number of chawls which was nearly correct i.e., 82 instead of 84 mentioned in the statement was false.

Mr. Nariman asked witness not to be confused and to work out the figures for himself.

FIGURES REGARDING BARS.

While the figures were being worked out, the Magistrate deferred the matter till the next day.

Mr. Nariman then proceeded with the cross-examination of the witness regarding the figures in the list prepared by the Executive Engineer showing the balance of bars in hand on 1-7-22.

Witness said that the balance submitted by the Executive Engineer was taken into account in the indents and the balance as stated was, according to witness, 183 tons.

Mr. Nariman: Are you quite sure about the figures?

Mr. Harvey: I am not quite certain, but it would be a matter of only a few tons.

Mr. Nariman: No, Mr. Harvey, it is a matter of 400 tons.

Mr. Harvey: I think it will be about 220 tons.

After Mr. Nariman gave more figures, witness admitted that the balance would be about 547 tons.

PLEA FOR TIME.

When asked to give a definite answer counsel for witness argued that his client should be given time to make the necessary calculations before he could accept the figures given by Mr. Nariman.

On Mr. Nariman's agreeing the matter was deferred till the afternoon.

Resuming the cross-examination of witness, Mr. Nariman asked whether his case was that Hamid omitted the bars for piles in the indent and that he (witness) subsequently discovered the omission. Witness said that it was so. He had found out the mistake between August 5 and 8.

Mr. Harvey stated that the indent of Mr. Hamid had been sent to him for revision thrice, but he had not discovered any omission of bars. Witness corrected himself next, by saying that he discovered the omission in the third revision. All other items except the piles were provided for in the indent and in witness's opinion there was nothing extraordinary in his or Mr. Hamid's not tracing out the omission. Witness got the statements by the special man—the supervisor—and then prepared the consolidated statement.

Speaking about the indents of Hamid and Mehta, Mr. Harvey said that both contained requirements in equal strength regarding bars for piles, which led him to suspect that Hamid had omitted to include bars for piles. Witness admitted to include bars for piles. Witness admitted that the equality in regard to that item might have been the result of Mehta having included bars not required. He did not then suspect that Mehta might have added a number of bars, because he had a letter from Mehta to the effect that the latter had himself prepared the indent. The complainant had no reason to suspect that an officer of the status of Executive Engineer would have made such a mistake.

Further questioned, witness said, "I don't think I went through both the indents". Nor did he ask Mehta as to whether he had included bars not required. To put such a question to Mehta would require extraordinary cleverness. Even if he had gone through Mehta's list and even if he had asked him about it, witness took it that he would not have discovered that the equality in the number of bars was due to addition on the part of Mehta. Witness could see or write to Metha, but it was "useless to approach him."

Mr. Nariman next asked witness whether in his carrer as Superintending Engineer he had come across any instance other then the one in the present case of supplementary stores worth Rs. one lakhs were ordered through a letter.

PROVISION IN BUDGET?

Mr. Harvey said that a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs was made for District No. 1 i.e., the Delisle Road and Naigaum schemes in the Budget for the year 1922-23 while for the Worli scheme Rs. 28 lakhs were provided for. The Worli scheme was in contemplation when the provision in the budget was made. In reply to a question by Mr. Nariman, witness said that any stores and materials for housing districts Nos. 1 and 2 could be purchased under the provision 'Stocks and Reserve'. Mr. Nariman stated that the provision of the two sums of money in the budget was for the two districts specified in the budget viz Nos. 1 and 2. No expenditure could be incurred for any other scheme though it might be in contemplation. Therefore, stated Mr. Nariman, the Dharavi idea was an afterthought.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman alleged that ordering out material for which there was no budget provision was a serious mistake departmentally and witness dared give the replies which he gave in Court only because His Worship and the others did not understand the technicalities. The graveness of the charge, he added, was that the complainant intentionally ordered out 80000 bars which were not required for the purposes of that year, and which were ordered out four years in anticipation of the Dharavi and Plats scheme being decided upon.

The Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs did not include stores, of what else were they composed, Mr. Nariman asked.

The complainant had stated that the sums did not include stores, because otherwise he would not have been justified in ordering out stores alleged to be meant for Dharavi under that head.

Replying to Mr. Nariman's questions, Mr. Harvey stated that the stores might be brought under any one of several heads in the budget, such as "Chawls" and "Amount debited to the High Commissioner."

ORDER AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS

Mr. Nariman: You took charge of the material district in October last?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And it was your duty to send indents or orders to different merchants and supply the necessary materials to the various department since then?

Mr. Harvey: It would have been.

Mr. Nariman: Why? It was.

Mr. Harvey: I do not think I placed orders for any material, because very few materials were required required on account of the curtailment.

Mr. Nariman: Among other materials supplied there was coal also?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the firm of Messrs. B. Balfour and Co?

Mr. Harvey: I do not remember that name.

Mr. Nariman: Can you find out the name from the list of suppliers?

Mr. Harvey: I do not remember to have purchased anything directly from anybody except the Railway Board through the Mining Engineer.

Mr. Nariman: You do not remember any other?

Mr. Harvey: No.

In the course of his further cross-examination witness said that he did not know whether Balkisondas Sheth and Co., were the same as Messrs. Balfour and Co. or that the former firm were the agents of the latter. Witness was not prepared to contradict that Balfour and Co. took the contracts in the name of Balkisondas Sheth. The principal suppliers of mild steel bars were Messrs. Shalebhoy and Co. There were some petty suppliers. Asked whether he got any list of suppliers, witness said he had none, but he was prepared to get one if time was allowed to him.

PRIVILEGE OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

Continuing witness said that it was the privilege of the Executive Engineers to order petty supplies from the suppliers. It was Superintending Engineer No. 4 who was designated as Executive Engineer material district who placed orders for the requirements of Executive Engineers for Worli and Naigaum. Witness was not consulted at all for such supplies.

Mr. Nariman then asked witness whether he was making a correct statement when he said that upto 1923 all orders passed through him, at a previous hearing. Witness said that he had made that statement regarding the indent to the High Commissioner.

Counsel for the complainant protested that Mr. Nariman's last remark was misleading.

It was found from the records that Mr. Harvey had at a previous hearing said that all orders passed through him.

Mr. Nariman: Did you not state that under the P.W.D. Code it was your duty to see that there was no accumulation of stores beyond the stock required?

Mr. Harvey: I did.

Mr. Nariman: And in order to see that there was no surplus was it not your dty so up to Rs. 25,000 on each order.

Mr. Harvey: Surely not for small quantities.

Witness explained that by small quantities he meant anything near 15 tons.

Mr. Nariman: But if the Executive Engineers ordered small quantities too often would the stores not accumulate?

Mr. Harvey: They had powers to do so up to Rs. 25,000 one each order.

Mr. Nariman: But was it not your duty to see that as a result of this power the stock with the Executive Engineers was not accumulating?

Mr. Harvey: It was and I did it.

Referring to the order placed with Messrs. Geo Service and Co. witness stated he had nothing to do with it the best of his recollection.

Mr. Nariman: But the very document which would say whether you had anything to do with it or not are not before the court?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know. I found only one letter from Major Johnson to Mr. Sykes informing him that the list of requirements was being prepared, in the file.

A copy of the letter referred to dated 15th February, 1921 was put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Nariman: But this document does not show as to whose decision was obtained ultimately regarding the total quantity and size to be ordered.

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Mehta decided the size in March and it might have been submitted letter to me or to me.

Mr. Nariman: But can an Executive Engineer order out stores worth over 4 lakhs without your being consulted first?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

WMAT MR. HARVEY DID NOT KNOW

Continuing, witness said that he did not know at first whether Messrs. Geo Service and Co. were a branch of Richardson and Cruddas. He did not know even when he was answering what exictly was the relation beteen the two firms. Witness said he did not know that Richardson and Cruddas were one of the Bombay suppliers for the Imperial Works at Delhi. Witness did not know whether they supplied stores in large quantities and whether they used to supply even to the Development Department. Witness took the responsibility for the indents in question upto April 11, the day previous to the beginning of his cross-examination. Witness added that even still he took, the responsibility for the number 8,000 of the bars and also for the size of the bars.

Mr. Nariman: Then what is it that you exactly meant when you said that you took the responsibility only upto April 11?

Mr. Harvey: That was regarding the 5/8 inches bars.

Mr. Nariman: Why?

Mr. Harvey: Because they were not correct.

Mr. Nariman: Look here, Mr. Harvey you have upto now made three different statements regarding your responsibility. First you said you did not take any responsibility, then you said you took it in a measure and again you say you take the responsibility. Let us have a final reply.

Mr. Harvey: I accept responsibility in a measure. And I do not take the responsibility for the lengths and diameters of the bars ordered. That was the affair of the Executive Engineer.

Continuing witness said that he had to put his signature on the indents without checking every detail of it because it would have taken him more than two months to go into the details.

The Court rose for lunch at this stage.

Resuming the cross-examination of Mr. Harvey after lunch, Mr. Nariman inquired of the practice about filing and registering letters and files in Government and P.W.D. Offices. Witness stated that files were usually numbered but not the different letters. Witness could not say the number of the letter to Mr. Sykes on the file.

Asked whether he knew Messrs. Shalebhoy Taiyabjee and Co. before he placed the orders, witness said he did not think he heard their name before.

ALTERING OF INDENT.

Witness admitted that he had carried the indent to the High Commissioner produced in Court by Mr. Nariman) to be altered by means of a letter written by him.

Witness expressed ignorance even at the business of Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyabjee and stated that he did not know whether the firm were dealers in mild steel bars and were ship chandlers.

Mr. Nariman: What was the extent of the value of the order placed with that firm?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know. I did not place the order.

Mr. Nariman: You do not know what rates were settled?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Continuing witness said that he knew that the firm was summoned to produce all the orders they had received from the Development Department and other records in connection with the transaction. He did not remember whether the solicitors of the firm expressed their inability to produce the documents called for. Witness knew that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Bankers of the firm were asked to produce their ledger account books for 1922-23 and that the clerk of the bank had stated in the Court that the particular account book wanted was given away by an accident.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any local indent for 1923?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: Can you not say on referring to your papers?

Mr. Harvey: I can, but it will take some time.

Witness said that at the time in reference, Mr. Sykes was dealing with the contractors directly and that he did not know anything about the orders for steel bars placed in 1923 when he was on leave for over six months.

AFTER THE STOCK IS RECEIVED.

Explaining the procedure after the arrival of the stock ordered witness said that some of the stock was sent direct to the works while the rest was transferred on to stock and was released for the works from time to time. Witness did not know whether separate accounts were maintained for the stock purchased locally and that ordered from England. Witness could not say definitely whether there was any record of the tonnage arrived from England as it was the Executive Engineer's business. Witness had nothing to do with the arrival of the stock indented because the Superintending Engineer No. 4 was entrusted with that work. It was S.E. No. 4 who transferred the stock to the department of the witness after they were received by him. Witness could not state definitely the amount of tonnage received by his departments for works from time to time.

MR. HARVEY'S APOLOGY.

In reply to a question by Mr. Nariman, witness said that he knew of Balkisondas having made a statement to the effect that he was unable to produce the account books.

Referring to the missing documents Mr. Nariman inquired of Mr Harvey whether that was the first time when his (Harvey's) documents were missing. On Mr. Harvey's replying that it was so, Mr. Nariman inquired whether he had not missed any documents in a case in which the Development Department had taken possession of the plot of a factory belonging to one Unwala some years back.

Mr. Harvey stated that he had allowed Mr. Unwala the inspection of all documents but he "knowing a little like you" that the documents were missing insisted on the production of the same in court when the suit for costs of the removal of the factory came up for hearing.

Mr. Nariman strongly protested against the personal remark made by Mr. Harvey and asked the latter whether he was prepared to withdraw and deplore it or not. Mr. Harvey said that he deplored it.

Mr. Nariman drew the attention of the court to the fact that it was not the first occasion on which such an insinuation had been made. He wanted to know whether Mr. Harvey was prepared to apologise to the Court for his outburst.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Harvey to apologise.

Mr. Velinkar stated that his client had already deplored the statement.

Mr. Harvey at this stage apologised.

After asking him to be more careful in future, Mr. Nariman read out the correspondence between the Law Acquisition Office of the Development Department and Mr. Unwala in which allegations of a very grave nature were made against Mr. Harvey whose affidavit was attested.

They were put in as exhibits.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

LAHORE SETTLING DOWN.

(Continued from previous page.)

few days should not be discussed since they would not conduce to any healthy discussion. Dr. Gokulchand put forward a proposal. He proposed that a conciliatory board should be established of chosen Hindus and Muslims, which should undertake to remove all misunderstanding and endeavour to bring the communalists together and that strong measures should be taken against the vernacular press and papers instilling communal poison should be weeded out altogether and further all should combine to bring back normal conditions in the city. No proposals or resolutions were adopted by the conference.

SUSPENSION OF CURFEW.

Another conference of Hindu leaders was held at the house of Diwan Pindi Das when it was decided to urge upon the Deputy Commissioner the necessity of encouraging those people, whether Hindu Muslim or Sikh, who had not come forward to report their cases to police, to place their evidence before the Magistrate and obtain redress, and also to point out to Government the necessity of taking action against papers which have been writing wildly during the last few days and are primarily responsible for the communal ill-feeling now prevailing in Lahore. Some leading Hindus met as usual the Deputy Commissioner and had an informal talk on the situation in the city. It is learnt on reliable authority that the curfew order will be cancelled before the end of this week and it will be relaxed considerably to-day. Not many cases of assault occurred yesterday and the day passed off pretty peacefully.—Free Press.

MILITARY PATROLLING STREETS.

Lahore for the best part of it is quiet now. The streets are mostly empty and the shops still remain closed nearly, though some of them have started to open to do business. A car can drive on the streets without an interruption, a thing unheard of in modern times. Round the street corners idle people collect to watch the progress of the armoured cars which swing about from hour to hour.

The police and the military were patrolling the streets Saturday and Sunday nights and officials were encountered in unexpected places.—Free Press.

HEARING OF RIOT CASES

LAHORE, May 9.

Lala Ramlal yesterday heard the case arising out of the recent communal fracas. Twelve Muslims who were charged for disturbing the peace were acquitted.

One Din Mahomed, who was alleged to have stabbed one Kashmir Singh, a stenographer to the Financial Commissioner, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. A Muslim girl, a daughter of the late Sardar Hussain, appeared in court with her head wrapped in a piece of cloth besmirched with blood. She complained that she was assaulted by Sikhs and Hindus. She also alleged that when she went to the police thana her statement was not recorded by the police officer on duty.

ARRESTS.

The police have arrested 30 to 35 persons in connection with the burning of the temple that occurred two days after the first outbreak. More arrests are expected.—Free Press.

15,000 FUNERAL PROCESSIONISTS.

HINDUS SEEK PROTECTION FROM GOVERNOR

SURAT, May 8.

Mr. Chatfeld, Revenue Commissioner, left Surat last night after a stay of three days, apparently satisfied that the city is quieter than it was when he arrived.

About 15,000 Hindus of all classes joined the funeral procession of Chamanlal, the Hindu youth who died this morning, of injuries received by him during the disturbance. The procession, which was guarded by the police and the military, moved through the main roads, including the Baranpuri Bhapol, where the fracas had occured. Dr. Dixit, M.L.C., the President of the Surat Municipality, and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., were among those who helped in placing the dead body on the funeral pyre.

Most of the shops in the city remained closed to-day in honour of the deceased.

A Committee with Dr. Dixit as Chairman has been appointed to raise a fitting memorial to the deceased. Several hundreds of rupees were subscribed on the spot.

A representation over the signatures of several leading Hindus of the city has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, asking for sufficient police arrangements for the protection of Hindu lives and property.—Associated Press.

RE-ELECTION ON DEMOLITION.

ALL OVER THE CITY WALL.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPAL TERM EXTENSION.

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

A public meeting attended by the Hindus and Mahomedans was held last night in Maneck Chawk under the Presidency of Mr J. C. Swaminarayan to protest against the extension of the term of Local Municipal Board and the demolition of the city wall by the municipality. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Municipality who had specially come to explain his position said that the term of the the municipal board had been extended on the first occasion by the Government, and now the Mahomedan members of the Municipal Board told him that as the number of their seats had been reduced by the Government, they desired to postpone the election to give Government a chance to give them back their seat. Mr. Patel was heckled and someone called upon the municipal councillors to resign. Mr. Patel said that he was prepared to resign, if the Mahomedan members agreed to do so, to which some one retorted that if they wanted to resign, they would already have done so. Thereupon Mr. Vallabhbhai and many others left the meeting after which resolutions were passed protesting against the extension of the term of the Municipal Board and calling upon the Municipal Councillors to resign and seek re-election o the question of demolition of the city wall.—A.P.

DEMOLITION OF CITY WALLS.

MR. VALLABHBHAI INTERVIEWED

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Interviewed regarding the proposed city wall demolition scheme against which a campaign of opposition has been started in the city Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality said that the scheme had been under consideration since 1912 and had received the support of all sanitary committees. Of all the town planning schemes this scheme was given the greatest importance and was intended to be executed first but there was delay in the negotiations which were proceeding with Government. The present scheme was a modification of the 1923 scheme and covered a smaller area. Mr. Patel was sure that the opposition would die down when the scheme was properly explained to the people.—A.P.

EXCITEMENT IN SURAT CONTINUES.

APPEAL FOR BETTER POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

SURAT, May 8.

The excitement among the Hindus and Muslims of Surat continues and the shops near the scene of the last disturbance are still closed. A deputation of local Hindu merchants waited on Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Commissioner, N.D., and urged the necessity of better police arrangements. Mr. Chatfield assured them that the police were on the alert and requested them to see that all the shops were opened.

Chamanlal one of those wounded during the riots died in hospital last evening.—A.P.

BULLET WOUND PROVES FATAL.

SURAT RIOT'S CASUALTY

SURAT, May 9.

The Hindu youth who was wounded by a bullet as a result of the police opening fire on Tuesday last, succumbed to his injuries and died in the hospital.

The dead body of the boy was taken in procession and was followed by all the Hindu population of the town.

Surat observed a hartal on Sunday.

The situation here has not yet ceased and an outbreak may again be expected as feeling between the Hindus and the Muslims is still running high.

The police are taking all precautions to checkmate any outburst between the two communities. No arrests have yet been made in connectio with the recent riots.—Free Press.

NEW YORK-PARIS FLIGHT BEGINS

CALCUTTA, May 9.

"The Englishman's" special cable states Captain Nungesser, a famous French war ace, who is a competitor for the Rs. 25,000 dollars prize for the first New York-Paris non-stop flight, started on his flight to America at 5-20 yesterday morning.—Free Press.

AGRICULTURE, MAINSTAY OF A NATION.

ITS RELATION WITH INDUSTRY.

CAUSE OF PRESENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the International Economic Conference in view, the International Commission of Agriculture, which acts as interpreter for the agricultral associations, and the individuals which it groups together, to which belong 27 nations, thinks it well to explain its points of view with regard to questions on which the attention of the Conference should be brought to bear, in the interests of agriculture of all countries and for the well-being of all peoples.

CAUSE OF ECONOMIC CRISIS.

It is an indisuptable fact that the welfare of peoples in the domain of economics depends essentially on the prosperity of agriculture, which is, after all, intimately bound up with private property and the fruits of labour.

According to information collected in the various countries, the principal cause of the present economic crisis is the difficult situation of agriculture. The sale price of agricultural products, not being adapted like other prices to the money depreciation, is generally no longer sufficient to cover the cost of production.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

There is indeed a narrow relation between the situation of agriculture and that of industry. The prosperity of agriculture gives to the farmers greater purchase power, it enables industry to release its products more easily and to give better remuneration to its collaborators—the consumers of agricultural products.

A wise and healthy policy must always tend to give to agriculture a sufficient selling price to cover at least the costs as they exist in a rationally conducted farm. It will undoubtedly result in an increase of production.

With regard more particularly to exterior policy, it is irrefutable that each State has a right to try to place its agriculture in conditions of production equal to those obtained in other States and to have also recourse to customs dues to that purpose. However, it is indispensable for the general economy of the world to see that agricultural products receive their share in the international exchange of goods.

These principles once laid down, we believe we are able to submit to the Economic Conference the following conclusions, which we consider essential to the prosperity of agriculture and the maintenance of the farm population, upon which the actual life of a nation is based.

1. It is necessary first of all to see whether the prices of agricultural products correspond to the cost of production. This will be determined by taking into account not only the current expenses and salaries of paid staff, but also the interest and the depreciation of the capital engaged. Work done without pay by members of the family must also be taken into account, in applying a value equal to that of the salaries saved.

MEASURES OF IMPROVEMENT.

2. It will be necessary to take into consideration all measures which may have the effect of improving the organisation of production and of decreasing expenses. The following are particularly to be recommended.

(a) The development of the agricultural information service by improving agricultural statistical methods in each country, and by increasing the means of action of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. (b) To give to the producers as precise indications as possible on the development of production and on the market situation of agricultural products in the different countries, especially through the intermediary of international institutions and organisations and international congresses. (c) To advertise widely the interesting discoveries and progress made of a technical or scientific order and to institute research on the organisation of agricultural work. (d) To develop professional teaching (masculine and feminine) in all forms and degress. (e) To encourage wherever possible, agricultural credit and co-operation, giving special attention to long term credit as well as to co-operation in the domain of production, utilisation and sale of agricultural commodities. (f) To study decreases in transportation prices, taxes, rates of interest—in a word, all the charges which burden production in the different countries, not excepting expenses and profits of the middleman.

3. It is necessary to avoid all measures which will have as effect the keeping of agricultural products below production price, such as the prohibiting of exports, export duties, taxation, etc.

ORGANISATION OF MODEL FARMS.

4. In order to permit the authorities and public opinion to have a better idea of the real situation of agriculture, a certain number of farms, serving as types in the different regions, should be called upon to keep their accounts according to a uniform system, and to have them verified by special accounting offices under the authority of agricultural associations. It is important that the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome collaborate in carrying out these enquiries and in the publication of the results. Fluctuations in prices of agricultural products and articles necessary to the farmer, as well as variations in salaries, should be determined by means of index numbers.

5. The fight against cattle and plant diseases should be favoured in the different countries.

6. Private property should be respected, a primordial condition in the normal working of agricultural production.

7. The right of agriculture to be represented on an equal footing with industry and commerce must be recognised in all the institutions of the League of Nations having to do with economic questions.

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LAHORE RETURNS TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES

LAHORE, May 8.

The situation in Lahore has considerably improved and the city is gradually assuming normal conditions although armed pickets are guarding every gate and patrols are moving about. Almost all the shops are open to-day inside the city as well as in the Anarkali Bazaar. Several persons who were arrested during the riots were produced yesterday and to-day before Lala Ram Lal, Magistrate who is holding his court inside the Kotwali. Eleven Akalis who were arrested for coming in a Jatha with kirpans were sentenced to one months, imprisonment each. A number of Hindus and Muslims were warned and discharged and several were fined. The cases against the others who are charged with more serious offences are continuing. The latest casuality list shows that 22 persons have lost their lives and 187 have received injuries. His Excellency the Governor again paid a visit to the city Kotwali this morning.—A.P.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY

Another fatal accident occurred to a Hindu girl while cooking food on a stove on Sunday night which was a matter for inquiry by the Coroner on Monday. It appeared Javerbai (14), residing at Princess Street was preparing food on a stove when her clothes caught fire. She received extensive burns and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died subsequently.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(Continued from Page 6.)

with politics. They simply ignore the facts. The communal question has already been mixed up with politics and if a few of us take a united stand against the Government of what avail will that be? The mistake was first committed in the Lucknow pact and then in the Khilafat movement. We have lost all faith in any such direct method of Hindu-Muslim unity by means of a compromise or a pact. Mahatma Gandhi sought to win over the Mamedans by helping them in the Khilafat movement. There was some sort of a plan constructed by his mind, but it has proved to be a mistake. The nature of the Mahommedans has to be changed, their spirit is more communal than national—they feel more for Islamic brotherhood than for Indian solidarity. The Khilafat agitation gave nourishment to this wrong mentality of the Mahommedans and the result has been disastrous. There ought to be no doubt any longer that the attempt to placate the Mahommedans was false diplomacy. Instead of trying to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity directly, if the Hindus had devoted themselves to the national work, the Mahommedans would have gradually come over themselves.

WANTED A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

I may conclude by again emphasising that the real work before us is to create a new life in the people. The whole country is in the clutches of a deep *Tamas* or inertia, there is everywhere sign of disintegration,—the death-dance of Shiva. By a vigorous political movement and constructive work the people can be organised to a certain extent. The independence of India may be achieved at any time by any means. But for the real work of the regeneration of India is required a vast spiritual movement, the descent of a great spiritual force. of "Brahmatej." The circumstances now are quite favourable for such a spiritual awakening and we have every hope that "not only the political circumstances of India will soon be changed but her deeper diseases be cured and by a full evocation of her immense stores of moral and spiritual strength. That will be accomplished for India which Mazzini could not accomplish for Italy, to place her in the head and fore-front of the new world whose birth throes are now beginning to convulse the Earth."

Arya Office
Pondicherry.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' DEMAND

HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

MADRAS, May 8.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim League today, three resolutions were passed, deploring the continuous disregard by the Government of the just claims of the Muslims of this Presidency to adequate representation in the higher grades of judiciary, emphatically protesting against the grave injustice done to them in not having appointed a Muslim High Court Judge when there were several competent Muslims of this Presidency and authorising the President of the League to communicate the resolution to the Secretary of State, Viceroy and the Government of India.—A. P.

DARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL

CONVICTS OVERPOWER WARDERS AND ESCAPE IN MOTOR.

LONDON, May 9.

Belfast.—Four convicts, three of whom were serving life sentences for murder, escaped to-day from Belfast prison. After overpowering, gagging and binding warders they scaled wall with help of knotted sheets and drove off at full speed in powerful motor car which was apparently waiting for them towards Free State border.—Reuter.

ALLEGED HARDSHIPS OF MUSLIM PRISONERS.

NO CASE FOR ENQUIRY

INDORE, May 8.

With reference to the resolution adopted by the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League regarding the alleged hardships inflicted on Muslim prisoners undergoing trial on charges connected with the recent riots, it is stated here that as no steps have yet been taken to bring to the notice of the authorities any definite or concrete charge, their is no case for enquiry. Criminal courts are also available where any charge can be laid. It is added that the accused have never been denied full and unfettered facilities for their defence. As to the Special Tribunal, three most conscientious and experienced judicial officers have been appointed to it in whom complete confidence is felt.—A.P.

NOT A RARE THING.

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Interviewed with reference to the molestation of the inmates of the Satyagrahashram the authorities of the Ashram say that such things frequently happen during the periods of unemployment.—A.P.

Mr. M. V. Vali, Mamlatdar of Bagawadi, died of typhoid at Bijapur. In the course of one month, four prominent people died of typhoid, and it is apprehended that typhoid has taken the form of almost an epidemic.—Free Press.

MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT

S. A. INDIANS GRATIFIED

MADRAS, May 9.

Cabling to the "Hindu," Mr. Andrews says the announcement of Mr. Sastri's appointment has been received with immense enthusiasm. He says he himself would stay there till Mr. Sastri reached there to preserve continuity. He has suggested Cape Town should be the seat of the embassy with occassional visits to Pretoria and Durban. Cape Town is a city where the Union Government stayed for six months and it was the intellectual centre of the Union. He says Mr. Sastri should come with full equipage take a commodious mansion and hospitality should be a feature of the new embassy. This alone, he, says, could remove the idea that Indians are coolies.—Free Press.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. MEN STRIKE WORK

MADRAS, May 9.

About four hundred men employed in the Asiatic Petroleum Company struck work this morning in sympathy with the Burma Oil Company strikers.—Associated Press.

The strikers of the B.O.C., and A. P, C, are now reported to be pursuading the Standard Oil Company workers to make common cause with them and down their tools.—Associated Press.

BANGALORE BINNY MILL STRIKE.

BANGALORE, May 9.

In connection with the lock-out in Binny Mills, Bangalore, the management have issued a circular informing the men that the mills will be reopened on the morning of 11th instant and the act of re-entrance would be regarded as unconditional acceptance by each employee of the conditions of the mill authorities stated in the circular.—Associated Press.

FREE EYE-TREATMENT TO POOR

WADHWAN, May 9.

Mr. D. Mathuradas, a well-known specialist of the Punjab, will reach this place on the 22nd instant and proceed on the same day to Joravanagar where he will stay for a fortnight, treat patients free of charge, and perform about 2,000 operations of cataract etc. Arrangements for the free supply of food to the patients has been made by the Saurashtra Seva Samiti. Most of the railways on this side, have promised to issue concession tickets to passengers proceeding to Joravanagar for treatment in that connection.—Free Press.

JAIN MUNIS ACQUITTED

AHMEDABAD, May 9.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which two Jain Sadhu Munis Ramvijaya and Prvijaya were charged under Section 323 Indian Penal Code, by one Jain woman, Bai Ratan for alleged assault on her when she went to Upashrava to enquire of these Sadhus about the whereabouts of her husband. After a prolonged hearing judgment was delivered. Both the Sadhus were acquitted. When the Jain Munis left the Court hall, they were followed by an enormous crowd who continuously cheered them.

DISCOVERY OF LIMESTONE

ALLEPPEY, May 9.

A discovery of layers of lime-stone, two inches thick, at a depth of 44 feet, is reported from Nedungolam and Paravoor villages in Quilon Taluk, Travancore State.—Free Press.

"WHITE BIRD" ON AIR.

LONDON, May 8.

Paris.—Dramatic thrills enlivened Nungesser's start from La Bourget accompanied by Captain Coli on a huge aeroplane named White Bird painted white to facilitate being spotted, in the event of forced descent on sea. The machine covered a thousand yards and was about a dozen yards from the hedge when the pilot yanked back and joystick tottered aloft and sailed out of sight.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU LEAVING FOR BOMBAY

LAHORE, May 8.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving Lahore to-day for Bombay. Her nose has not yet completely healed though outwardly the wound has closed up.—Free Press.

MR MEHERJIBHOY P MADON

CONGRATULATED BY JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The following resolutions has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India:—

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India congratulates Mr. Meherjibhoy Palanji Madon on having attained the Golden Jubilee of his journalistic career and places on record its appreciation of the services he has rendered to the cause of Indian journalism in general and Gujarati journalism in particular by his fearless advocacy of social, political and economic reforms. The Committee wishes Mr. Madon a long life of usefulness to his country and to the profession which he served for over half a century."

WANT OF UNITY.

ROOT CAUSE OF MUSLIM BACKWARDNESS.

MR. FAZAL RAHIMTOOLA'S ADVICE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President at the Annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Khandesh District, in the course of his presidential address delivered on Sunday last at Bhusaval, said:—

I have read the aims and objects of your institution and I must congratulate you most heartily for having debarred politics from the sphere of education. I have listened to the report which has been just read out by the Secretary and not with satisfaction the work that your Anjuman has done during the year and I hope that in years to come the Anjuman will prove more and more useful to the Mahomedans of your district and will be able to fulfil the objects for which it is constituted.

It has now been recognised as a fact that our community is one of the backward communities in education. To-day, therefore, I stand before you to speak frankly what the real cause of our backwardness is and unless we remedy that defect and that also immediately, I am afraid the stigma of backwardness in education will remain for ever. We have a large number of eminent and distinguished citizens in our communities. Why is it then that the community is not able to make headway? Why it is that we should cry for help from every platform? Why is it that our leaders do not exert themselves as they ought to for our sake? Why is it that our people do not yet realise the seriousness of the Muslim position to day? To all those questions my answer is very simple namely it is due to want of Unity.

POVERTY THE ROOT CAUSE.

It is perfectly true that the main cause for our backwardness is poverty and you must be already aware that strenous efforts are being made by our community to help students to prosecute their studies either in India or in Europe. In this connection I must take the opportunity of expressing our deep debt of gratitude to the trustees of Seth Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, Sir Mahomed Usuf and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, for the help that they are rendering to the community by giving scholarships liberally to all deserving Muslim students. But I must point out to those peoples that they have so far confined themselves to issuing scholarships to those students who have passed the Matriculation Examinations. Looking to the present condition of Mahomedans, I find that there are a large number of students who for want of means are not able to go even upto the Matriculation Examination and I hope that efforts will be made in this direction to solve the grievances.

UNITE AND ACT IN CONCERT.

Whilst therefore all efforts are being made to solve the question of poverty, I am sorry to find that up-to-now no serious effort has been made to bring about the much desired and coveted unity. The time has now arrived when the Mahomedans not only of your district, not only of your division, not only of your Presidency, but all over the country must unite and act in common in matters of education where unity is possible without impairing one's opinion on political issues, so that once for all the question of backwardness may be erased from our name, and I hope your Anjuman will take the lead of first uniting all the Mahomedans whatever political opinion they may hold in your district so that your example may be followed in all other directions.

Your district, I understand, has been clamouring for an Anglo-Urdu High School from His Excellency's Government for the past few years and I am sorry to see that you have not been successful in your demand. Let us hope that the time wil not be distant when you will get one if you will continue your agitation ni the right spirit.

WANTED GOVT. TO DEFINE POLICY.

I think it is necessary to ask Government to explain their attitude towards Mahomedan education. We are along with others the rate-payers of this Presidency. Our mother tongue is Urdu. We have Urdu Primary Schools and we want to know whether Government are prepared or not to give us facilities to learn English through the medium of Urdu. Why should the Mahomedans be compelled to learn two vernaculars in order to learn English. It is this aspect of the question to which I would request Government to apply their mind. We want Government to lay down the principle that Mahomedans are entitled to have an Anglo-Urdu High School in every district so that they may be able to learn English through the medium of their vernacular.

SPEAK OUT PLAINLY TO GOVT.

Contiuing Mr. Rahimtoola said: "Up-to-now we have adopted a policy of begging before Government for all our educational requirements and we have found much to our regret in most cases our demands have not been every partly satisfied. I want you to demand from Government whatever your requirements are as a matter of right and not as a matter of concession or favour, and point out to Government, whenever occasions come, that Government are not treating Mahomedans fairly and properly as they should along with the others.

After referring to the question of unemployment among Muslims and pointing out the necessity of imparting education to girls and paying attention to physical culture of students, Mr. Rahimtoola concluded:

"I wish your Anjuman every success and pray to God that He may guide you in the right direction."

CULTURE IS NOT COMMUNAL.

END OF KNOWLEDGE IS SERVICE.

PROF. VASWAMI AT SINDH CONFERENCE.

In the course of his presidential address at the Sind Hindu Education Conference, Sukkur, Prof. T. L. Vaswani said:—

"Alas! Ye have slumbered long. Is it not time to re-awake?

I am at one with you in condemning the separatist policy which is responsible for the supersession of some capable, experienced Hindu teachers and educational officers on grounds of creed. Education, I submit, must be viewed not from a sectional, but human standpoint. Culture is not communal. Culture is National and International. A separatist, sectional policy betrays the cause of culture. It is a policy which stands impeached before the bar of Justice. But I do not look much to Government for redress. I believe in the gospel of self-help, self-reliance and self-reverence! Governments do not answer to the call of the weak. Governments respect strength more than arguments. There is a little story in our scriptures. A lamb goes to Brahma complaining.

You cannot buildd for the future without the inspiration of the Past. The Sindhi has traditions of which he may well be proud. Sindhi literature and Sindhi history have their message. Sindhi poetry from the days of Shah Latif down to our day is eloquent with a message of Unity of Religions and of love for God the Beautiful. It is a message which the world needs. I plead for a new study of Sindhi literature.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the coming 5 years the Sindhi young men will find the problem of livelihood very acute. It is time to face the problem. I wished this Conference appointed a sub-committee to frame a scheme of vocational education. In view specially of the Sukkur Barrage developments, I would have young Sindhis take to agriculture. I would have Hindus buy up on a co-operative plan large areas now available. Agriculture should be a paying proposition for Sindhi young men.

MODERN SCIENCE.

Now, must we ignore the value of Science? Ancient India wrote wonderful scriptures. The modern West is writing the scripture of Science. It too, is sacred. Let every student study Science. It is a revelation of God. Modern Japan owes much to Science. Sindhi literature must be enriched by translations of Western books and Science. Above all let the thought grow that education is service. Aristotle rightly said:—"The end of Knowledge is Science." Our students must be trained in First Aid and Social Service.

HINDU EDUCATION FUND.

An Education Fund is needed to start a Model School for Boys and a Model School for Girls, to help the cause of Sindhi Litrature to give schoolarships to poor deserving students and to open village schools inspired by the Ideal I have indicated. Teachers, too, are needed, teachers of the right type, men of character and knowledge. Their influence will be great. To secure such teachers it is necessary to considerably raise the present scale of the schoolmaster's pays. Respect for the teacher must be revived. Pay well: don't stint or spare. Keep the teacher above want. Expenditure here is the best investement.

TO THE VILLAGES.

We need young men filled with the inspiration of this Ideal to spread the message of Knowledge and the Hindu Dharma in the villages. They have long been neglected. Yet their need is piteous and urgent. In towns Hindus are well able to protect their interests. In towns Hindus are about 2½ lakhs. But about 51/2 lakhs live in the villages. Who thinks of them? I wished the next Education Conference were held in a village. Village Conferences are needed. Multitudes wait in the villages for the Hindu Message. Who will take it to them? Ignorance, superstition and poverty are devitalising them. Not a few of their temples are become the gamepreservers of godless men. The village folk need medical relief; and their socio economic life so ruthlessly disturbed by Westernism needs to be re-built. Here is a call to young educated Sindhis. Here is a task truly noble. Carry to the village folk the message of the Ancient Ideal and Modern Science. The meassage of reverence and service of Unity and Love.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

BY JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

Communal feeling, the antagonism of Hindu to Mohamedan and Mohamedan to Hindu, has prevented the success of local administration and is the despair of all Indian patriots. The Mohamedans had been pressing for special representation ever since 1909 in connection with the Morley-Minto Reforms. Now having secured a precedent in the Municipalities Act, they pressed forward to the Legislative Assembly. At the National Congress of 1916 the Hindu nationalists in order to secure national unity, accepted the Mohamedan demand, and so the Communal Roll and the Communal Members of the Legislature were embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution on the united demand of the whole Indian people. If the Indian people had known more surely what sort of British officials were supporting this Communal representation, they might have seen better the dangers they were running by this fatal concession to the hope of Indian unity.

As the Mont-ford Reforms proceeded on their leisurely way towards the Statute Book, each sect in turn came forward with claims based on the Mohamedan precendent. They all got their way, till the very idea of India vanished from the Government of India Bill, to be replaced by the joint and disunited communities of Hindu, Mohamedan, Sikh, Mahratta, non-Brahmin, Indian Christain, Anglo-Indian and English. And now the very posts on the Railways and the Customs are rationed out according to the Community rota while engineers and doctors will soon be selected not by knowledge, but by faith. Confidence, public spirit and co-operation have been banised from the State, and confined to the Community.

It is not too much to say that the British rulers of India, who for various reasons accepted in 1919 the communal demands of the Mohamedans, stand aghast at later developments. They open the floodgates, and now all posts, all, from the seats on the Councils and on the Supreme Court to the sub-postmaster at Foothipore, have become the perquisites of some special creed and the subject matter of religious hatred. Therefore, when the Colonial Office approached the problem of the Ceylon Constitution in 1922, communal representation was better known and more feared. The Colonial Office, chiefly under the guidance of Major Ormsby Gore, found a rather better way out.

"DISCONDANT COMMUNTIES."

Ceylon possesses the following discordant communities, all having leaders with political aspirations, and all except the majority demanding communal representation—British planters and merchants, Burghers of Dutch semi-parentage, Singhalese of two rival and mutuallly contemptuous caste, Kandians, Moors or Mohamedan traders, Tamils of Ceylon, and Tamil coolies foom India. Here was obviously a better opportunity for "queering the pitch for democracy," for "divide and rule," than was presented by India itself. The Tamils of North Ceylon might have played the part taken by the Mohamedans in India, they are a similarly virile race despising the more prosperous Low Country Singhalese. The Moors had been pogromised by the Singhalese during the war. The Kandians had been free and independent in the Highlands for three hundred years, while the Singhalese were acquiring Portuguese names and British culture. They deplored the lot and feared their superior education. All demanded Communal representation, except the Low Country Singhalese, the majority. These Low Country Singhalese fortunately were prepared to make any sacrifice to avoid splitting Ceylon as India had been split.

So in Ceylon they have one Common Roll of Electors, and Single-Member Constituencies. But, the Minorities have double votes. That is to say the British, the Burghers, the Moors and the Tamils of the Western Province, have all two votes, one on the Common Roll for the representatives of the people, and one on their own Communal Roll for their own community representatives. They are represented twice over, and the Singhalese accepted this rather than lose the Common Roll of the electors and the community of national interest that spirings therefrom. The result has been that there is no communal representation at all on Municipalities and District Boards, that communal feeling has died down and national feeling is growing, and yet that Crown Colony Government gets along better than in India and with the respect of the governed.

In these post-war years representative institutions spread widely over the Empire, especiallly in the field of Local Government. The Common Roll was adopted everywhere, though in most cases communities differed and despised each other as much as in India or Cyprus or Ceylon. Hongkong, Malaya, Mauritius, Southern Rhodesia, the best Indias, British Guiana, Ireland, all have the Common Roll. That Shanghai and the settlements have not, is one of the causes of the trouble in China. But in Kenya they have not got the Common Roll, and the reason therefore has become notorious.

With the experience of India and Ceylon before them the Colonial Office knew that the Communal Roll was definitely bad. In the long debates with the India Office over the grievances of Indians in Kenya, it was chiefly the swamping of the European vote by the Indian vote that the Colonial Office sought to prevent. The Wood-Winterton agreement, at which the two office finally arrived prevented any swamping of the white electorate, for the franchise proposed required property tests and education tests which should restict the number of Indian voters to less than one-tenth of the Indian population. In fact the Indian electors would have been less than one-thirtieth. All these restrictions the Indians consented to for the sake of the Common Roll of electors, the badge of equality. The European planters on their side were indifferent as to the number of Indians on the Council, provided that there should be separate Communal Rolls, Indians and Europeans and Natives apart,—in other words, the Colour Bar. All else they accepted, but on this Common Roll they declared war. They refused to accept the Wood-Winterton Agreement, prepared to kidnap the British Administration, and to secede from the Empire. Never should a British candidate for the Legislature be seen asking an Indian for a vote; never should an Indian be able to allege that he represented European gentlemen. They won! The George Washingtons of Naivasha and Nairobi, 2,000 strong, forced the entire British Empire into breaking the Agreement. And so to-day there are, or should be, five Indian gentlemen on the Legislative Council of Kenya, elected by the Communal votes of Indians, and the white gentelmen are still immaculate.

WHAT EXPERIENCE SHOWS.

With the experience of New Zealand, Cyprus, India, Ceylon and Kenya behind them, the Colonial Office faced the same question of representation in the towns of Palestine. They might have observed that nowhere in the British Empire, save only in India, is there any communal representation on Town Councils or Local Authorities. They should have observed tat there was no demand for Community representation in Palestine. They should have remembered that a precedent set for Local Elections would make it difficult to change when a Palestinian Parliamentary constitution was to be esbished. They must have known that the Palestinian self-governing town of Tel Aviv, the only cristing example of self-government in Palestine, had a common roll of electors and no communal representation. If they observed any of these things, they disregarded them. They invented a system of their own,—a system delightful to theologians

The Township of Tel Aviv, with 45,000 inhabitants has more complete autonomy than any other city in the British Empire, the result of pure accident and indifferences.

It is a system half-way between the monotheism of the Common Roll and the polytheism of the Indian Electorates, sort of political trinitarianism. There are to be three Community Rolls of electors—Christian, Mahomedan and Jew—but yet it is to be only one Common Roll for electing purposes. The total number on the Community Roll decides the numbers of that Community who must be elected; a Christian must only be nominated by Christians, a Jew by Jews, etc., (and at least 10 per cent. of the Community electors are required for the nomination of any candidate); but, once nominated there are not Three Rolls but One Roll, and a Christian or a Jew or a Mohamedan may vote for anybody he pleases provided that he has been nominated. British subjects may not take part in the game; they may look on and bet on the results. Enjoyable as this scheme is to Englishmen, and annoyig as it may be to Palestinians it may perhaps show a way of escape from the excessive Communalism of India. These inventors have certainly hit upon something quite new and religiously attractive—and it might help us to find a way out from worse things.

Before touching on the advantages and drawbacks of Communal Representation, one should mention that the system has lately been introduced into Poland and Lithuania, as well as into Palestine—these are precedents of a sort

There is one argument in favour of Communal Representation, it is generally asked for by the Minority afraid of the oppression of a newly enfranchised majority. It is asked for by the Moslem League in India, by the Moslems in Cyprus, by the Tamils in Ceyloln; it was supposed to have been asked for by the Kareens in Burma. The Sikhs asked for it in the Punjab in 1919. It was not asked for by the Indians in Kenya, or by the native Africans in South Africa; but in these cases the Communal Roll was felt to confer a badge of inferiority, and neither Africans nor Indians were really a minority of the inhabitants though they were a minority of the electors. It was not asked for by any one of the three minorities in Palestine.

It may be said with justic that, if the minorities ask for this method of election as a protection to themselves, they must know best what is good for themselves—and that, so far as the minority is concerned, should settle the question. But it must be observed that Communal election admittedly secures the election of the "leaders" of any Community, so that, as the leaders get the seats and the limelight, they at least will always assuredly be in favour of a system of election which must elect them. They are the vocal part of the Community: it by no means follows that their election to the Council gives the Miniority the most effective influence upon that Council. In this matter we should do well to discount to some extent the personal advantage derived from the prospective possession of a "safe seat."

The arguments against Communal election are two:—That the Miniority is helped more by having a few votes in many constituencies rather than many votes in a few constituencies:—That communal election puts on the Councils the religious extremists whose interest it is to divide and not the moderate whose interest is to unite all his possible supporters.—"The People."

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR)

I.

Transport has been described as the "life blood of Commerce." A correct appreciation of the significence of transport in the economic life of a country would dispel any suspicion about such a description being exeggerated. In this country the tendency has been to sectionalise transport instead of treating it from the national point of view. In consequence transport facilities in India do not contribute adequately to the industrial and commercial development of the country. It used to be urged in favour of Free Trade that against the comparitively higher cost of transport borne by foreign manufacturers, the lower cost of transport afforded certain protection to the indigenous industries in the Home markets. But with the efficiency and cheapness achieved as a result of modern improvements in transport facilities these barriers of distance, previously entailing almost prohibitive cost of transport, have been reduced to a competitive minimum, and mainly due to these improvements a larger number of competitors are now able to enter the market on almost level terms. The position has been very appropriately described by Dr. Emeiy R. Johnson in these words. "In competitive industries prices are forced down so low that but slight changes in the costs of transporting raw materials or finished products often means life or death to business."

In the case, however, of India the position has been aggravated into becoming actually anomalous. Extremely favourable transpost conditions for the foreign manufacturer as against, firstly, the intrinsic unsuitability of railways by themselves to cater for Indian conditions, and secondly, the inadequacy of water transport due to the disabilities imposed upon it by an unsympathetic policy on the part of the Government has proved a burdensome millstone encumbering this country in its struggle for economic emancipation.

SUITABILITY OF RAILWAYS TO INDIAN CONDITIONS.

In considering the suitability or otherwise of any one mode of transport with reference to any country or part of a country the main considerations that have to be taken into account are (a) the physical characteristics of the country (b) the nature of the traffic.

(a) The physical conditions of the country have a significant bearing on the question of the country's transport problem, for certain conditions will adapt themselves more readily to a particular mode of transport, whereas any attempt to adapt the same conditions to a different mode might entail unduly heavy capital expenditure incommensurate with the return expected from the project.

The physical conditions in India are varying from province to province. The Himalayas on the north stretching right across are a permanent barrier to any intercourse with the countries beyond. The Vindhya ranges running almost parallel to the Himalayas with a wide belt of plains between demarcate the country into Upper and Southern India. The Western Ghats extending along the coast on its entire length meet the Vindhya on the north. Similarly the Eastern Ghats skirt the East Coast for a considerable distance. The Ganges, the Jumna, the Indus and the Brahmaputra in Upper India, the Irrawadi in Burma, the Nerbudda and the Tapti discharging themselves on the West coast, and the four Deltaic rivers, the Mahanuddy, the Godavary, the Kistna and the Cavary discharging themselves on the East coast are among the principal rivers of India. They run for hundreds of miles through fertile districts receivng several tributaries on their course. Thus the vast expanse of the country from East to West and North to South over varying physical and other conditions, its long coast line extending over 4,500 miles, its large rivers running for hundreds of miles render the country's transport problem complex. Whereas the mountainous nature of the country, together with the long distances involved, act as an obstacle to cheap transport particularly in the case of transport by railway—the most expensive among all the modes of transport while the long coast line and the great waterways offer excellent possibilities for development by the cheaper mode viz. water transport.

NATURE OF THE TRAFFIC.

The bulk of the traffic in India either for internal use or for export abroad consists of low priced agricultural and mineral products in raw state. A reference to the statement published in the report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1925-26 and reproduced below showing the tonnage of the principal commodities and the earning therefrom on Class I Railways supports the above statement.

Commodity	1925-26 No. of tons carried in Millions	Rs in crores
1. Coal and Coke	22.01	8.95
2. Railway Stores	20.30	2.91
3. Wheat	2.09	2.12
4. Rice in the husk and rice not in the husk	5.92	4.42
5. Gram & Pulse, Jowar & Bajra & other grains	4.63	4.19
6. Marble and Stone	3.78	0.94
7. Metallic ores	2.90	1.07
8. Salt	2.14	1.74
9. Wood unwrought	2.19	1.06
10. Sugar, refined and unrefined	1.05	1.85
11. Oilseeds	3.72	3.69
12. Cotton, raw and manufactured	2.57	6.42
13. Jute Raw	1.51	1.23
14. Fodder	0.99	0.59
15. Fruits and Vegetables fresh	1.24	0.91
16. Iron and Steel wrought	1.60	2.06
17. Kerosine Oil	1.37	2.06
18. Gur, Jagree, Molasses etc.	1.10	1.06
19. Other commodities	19.35	4.82
Total	100.46	62.09

It may be explained that Railway Stores being for use of the Railways pay only a nominal freight. Further that a considerable portion of coal carried by the Indian Railways is also for railway consumption.

Arranging the above commodities—excluding the Railway Stores—in the following broad classifications according to their nature, it will be seen that by far the greater bulk of the traffic on the Indian railways consists of low commodities in a raw state. Thus it will be admitted that the nature of the traffic in India is such as requires

Commodity	Total No. of tons carried in Millions	Rs. earned in crores	Percentage on Total Tons carried in Millions	Rs. earned in crores
Agricultural products including oilseeds Foodstuffs	24.39	21.80	30.34	36.85
Forest Produce and unwrought wood	2.19	1.06	2.73	1.79
Mineral Products	28.69	10.96	35.49	18.51
Total Raw Products	55.27	33.82	68.95	57.15
Manufactured Products	5.54	10.54	6.91	17.81
Other Commodities	19.35	14.82	24.34	25.04
Grand Total excluding Railway Stores	80.16	59.18	100.000	100.000

cheap transport, particularly as agricultural produce and low priced food stuffs like rice, wheat, sule etc. moving inland constitute the necessities of life for the population at the consuming markets. This makes it very essential that the transport charges should be as low as possible, so that the home produce may be distributed in the different parts of the country at reasonably low cost of transport.

If the Indian public at the consuming market has to depend solely upon railways for the transport of such produce for its use the foreigner with the advantage of water transport would be able to get the same produce at competitive prices from the port nearest the producing centre. In consequence the foreign demand for produce constituting the necessities of life for the Indian public, seriously affects the prices of such produce to the detriment of the Indian consumer, and beyond the purely local consumption there is no question of an exportable surplus as between the foreign consumer and the Indian consumer in other parts of the country. Not only this but in spite of the ample resources of India to meet the home demand, for want of suitable and cheaper transport facilities and because the Indian suppliers have to depend solely upon the expensive all rail route for transport to the consuming markets, foreign imported produce can undersell and even drive out the indigenous produce from the Indian markets mainly with the advantages of water transport that the foreign produce can avail itself of. Salt traffic is an instance of such a situation created as a result of foisting upon this country the monopoly of the most expensive mode of transport. Although we have in this country sufficient resources to meet the Indian demand in salt, owing mainly to the intrinsic limitation of the railways to grant sufficiently low rates for salt traffic, salt continues to be imported in this country from distant places abroad such as Aden, Port Said, Spain, Hamburg. Liverpool which have the advantages of much cheaper transport facilities than the Indian suppliers can avail themselves of. In consequence the Indian Salt industry has received a serious set back eking out a precarious existence merely to meet the local demand although the demand in the other parts of the country is very great.

The case of coal affords yet another instance where the railways by themselves have failed to do justice to the requirements peculiar to this commodity. In spite of the fact that the railways have a special low rate for coal the item of freight mounts up after the coal has travelled even a short distance to a level where it becomes uneconomic for use as fuel for industries in the various parts of the country. Many an industry that could have been suitably started in this country with the advantage of raw material available in the vicinity has been thwarted owing to this prohibitive transport charges on the fuel necessary for working such industries. On the other hand African and even Welsh Coal found markets in this country at rates which compared favourably against the Bengal Coal.

As salt constitutes a necessity for the Indian population, so coal constitutes a necessity as fuel for the industries of India. In the case of salt large quantities are imported year after year into this country to meet the people's demand. In the case of coal the industrial development in this country has to suffer and is very seriously retarded owing to the absence of a cheaper mode of transport to supply the necessary fuel. I am not forgetful that some coal is diverted coastwise by steamers but even there the difficulties are so great, as I shall explain later, that the ultimate cost to the consumer mounts up again to a prohibitive level.

The intrinsic unsuitability of the railways aforesaid above to cater satisfactorily for the conditions in this country without the co-operation of the other modes of transport, is further aggravated by an unsympathetic rates policy which helps the export abroad of the raw materials from India, and the import of foreign manufactured goods into India to the detriment of the indigenous industries.

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

A SUGGESTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to be excused for encroaching upon a valuable space in your esteemed paper.

Sir, the timely appeal for funds made by the members of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra Committee for the maintenance of the orchestra which after its short life of six years is threatened with dissolution for lack of funds is well worth the serious consideration of all admirers of music.

Bombay boasts of being the Second City in the British Empire but for its negligence in maintaining this orchestra falls to the rank of being the last City of the Empire.

Indeed, this orchestra owes from its very birth a debt of deep gratitude to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit for his handsome donations who has contributed a sum of Rs. 80,000/- towards its funds.

Bombay, I am sure, will never get such opportunities again of hearing classic music of great masters of all nationalities and the valuable efforts of Mr. Petit and Mr. Edward Behr, of the one financial, of the other professional, do not deserve to and in such a lamentable fiasco.

This period of six years in the life of the orchestra was due to the usual munificence of the Parsee community which the European community of Bombay and more naturally was to be expected from here one may justly inquire where are those thirty cultured Europeans whose individual contribution of Rs. 300/- was so anxiously and boastfully expected towards the funds of this orchestra.

Sir, what a marked difference there is in the appreciation and training of music between the West and the East will appear from the fact that in every town and city of the West thousands of pounds are annually contributed by their local municipalities over and abve the contribution from Government for foundation and endowment of schools and colleges for higher education of boys and girls of all ranks of society in this devine art of music.

I fervently pray for the dawn of that day in the cities of the East.

Sir, I intend to contribute on a future date in your esteemed columns a short sketch of the present-day world famous Symphony Orchestra in Europe and America with facts and figures which will give your readers some idea as to what height of perfection this art of music is carried in those cultured countries and that at a cost of vast sums of money.

I may add here only one insignificant instance and that Brighton comparatively a small sea side place fifty miles from London spends Rs. 5,000/-, every week over the provision of music.

Now, Sir, will you allow me to put before the committee of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra my following modest suggestion for a permanent Symphony Orchestra in Bombay, which I believe will command support of one and all but before I declare my suggestion I must offer my sincere apology to His Excellency, The Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, for encroaching upon a personal privilege of His Excellency.

Ever since His Excellency has landed in Bombay, he has been taking a keen interest in the welfare of the people, especially the poor and the sick and because His Excellency has been the patron of the orchestra, which makes me bold to put forth my suggestion and I hope it will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency

At present His Excellency's band dra an annual grant of Rs. 40,000/-, and His Excellency's band by taking over the functions of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra with a further sum of Rs. 40,000,- collected by the committee and an annual contribution of Rs. 20,000/-, from the Bombay Municipality, an insignificant 1/15 per cent, in other words, a half anna of every hundred rupees of the annual income of three crores of rupees of the first and the richest municipality in India, redounding to its credit in the estimation of its sister municipalities, will be a last ing monument to the tact, generosity and sincerity of His Excellency's earnest desire to provide music of the highest standard to the people of all classes of Bombay.

Sir, this augmentation of the Governors' band consisting of all professionals under the appellation of the Bombay Grand Symphony orchestra in charge of Mr. Behr, will be a legitimate source of pride to the citizens of the Urbs Primus In Indis and will, I dare say, challenge its great rival in Calcutta and at the same time it will not affect in any way the functions of the Government House, as we have only one concert a week and again there will be no danger of the movement now set on foot in Bengal Council for the discontinuation of the grant to Governor's band coming into Bombay council.

Sir, since the publication of the very appreciative letter from His Excellency himself with the generous donation of Rs. 3,000 as announced in the letter, I feel all the more confident that my above suggestion will be carried into effect.

If the above suggestion and many others which have already appeared in press are impracticable and the strenuous efforts of the committee and sympathisers of the orchestra to prolong its life for one year more turn futile, then we shall have to wait till the Greek Calends for the realisation of our hopes and aspirations.—Yours etc.

RUSTOM H. COOPER.
Windy Hall,
Colaba,
May, 6.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND AFTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The "Bombay Law Jorunal" publishes an article by Sir H. S. Gour on the Privy Council in its May issue. It is a reply to Prof. Morgan's lectures on the same subject recently delivered at the London University College. Dr. Gour divides the subject into three parts viz., (1) the origin and growth of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, (2) its limitations and defects and (3) case for the Supreme Court. After tracing the history of the Council in England from the ancient curiae regis, the Star Chamber and the King in Council, he describes the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the Act of 1833. Sir Harisingh describes the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom as in practice negligible and shows how the same remarks apply to Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Irish Free State. The Imperial Conference of 1918 turned down the proposal to establish an Imperial Court of Appeal, a project born of a policy of Imperialism. The High Court of New Zealand recently refused to execute a decree of the Privy Council on the ground that it was opposed to law.

The establishment of a Supreme Court in India, says Sir H. S. Gour, is only a question of time, though it would appear to every thinking lawyer that it is equally a question of necessity. Such a Court is necessary in India to interpret and uphold the constitution given by the Reform Act of 1919. That duty cannot be left to the Executive Government, which becomes the arbiter of its own cause. Sir Frederick Whyte had admitted the necessity of such a Court. Secondly, it is necessary to have in India a Court of Appeal in criminal cases where rights of persons are concerned just as there is the Court of Criminal Appeal in England, armed with ample powers of redress. The Privy Council has accepted a very narrow jurisdiction as defined in Dillet's case. The jurisdiction of the Privy Council cannot now be revised and extended to criminal cases in India. A court sitting 6,000 miles away cannot dispose of criminal appeals with that expedition or despatch which is the very essence of the administration of criminal law. Thirdly, in Civil cases, the Privy Council, is remote from the environments from where it cannot receive the support of Counsel observation and experience, so necessary for the dispnesation of justice. It has admitted its short-comings, e.g., in cases relating "to" mesne profits, valuation of land in Land Acquisition cases etc. It cannot inspect the original record or study the habits and customs of the people. Visualising of justice by the parties concerned is at once the bulwark of the people's liberties as also a shield against the abuse of justice. Fourthly, Dr. Gour shows by figures that the establishment of a local court for the disposal of civil cases will minimise the costs of litigation. Instead of Rs. 12,000 it will be Rs. 4,000. Fifthly, public opinion in India had been roused by some recent startling decisions of the Privy Council in cases axecting not only personnel laws, but in cases dependent upon the interpretation of the Indian Statutes. The fact that the legislature had again and again to correct their errors does not rebound to the credit of the highest Court of Appeal. Dr. Gour instances cases which have wrought incalculable harm in the country. The administration by the Privy Council of Indian Law is creating a rising tide of opposition to the continuance of its jurisdiction, both in the Legislative Assembly and outside. The subject will be pursued in an article in the next issue of the "Journal."

ST ANDREWS HIGH SCHOOL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your paper re. above. I wish to assure those concerned that the School has not been handed over to any one nor is there much chance of it being done in the near future. The Wardens are as alive to the iterests of our Community as anyone else and I don't think they need any anonymous advice through the papers.

We would be glad to receive suggestions in the shape of representations or requests from the Parishioners or those interested which might pove useful in coming to some decision or strengthen our hands in keeping our own; but anonymous writings are irresponsible and do not help the cause.

Most of the statements made by correspondents in your paper are not correct.—etc.

STEPHEN DE MELLO.
Secretary,
St. Andrews' High School Aministrative Committee.
BANDRA May 6.

DEATH ENSUES FROM BUTTON-SWALLOWING

Goolba Dadoo, a Hindu boy, aged ten years, residing at Tardeo was playing with a stud button on Sunday afternoon when he swallowed it accidentally. He struggled for breath for a while and died in a few minutes. The Police Surgeon who made post mortem examination found the stud embeded in the lungs.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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